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Robson the Cream of the KOOTENAY

Dr. McDiarmid, Principal of
Brandon College, Writes:

Brandon, Man., Aug. 31, 1906

Messrs. McDermid & McHardy,
Nelson, B.C.

Gentlemen,—After spending a day in examining your Kootenay-Columbia fruit lands at Robson I am pleased to express the most favorable impressions of these lands. I am expressing that judgment by the purchase of three lots for myself and friends. The reasons of my selection of these lots are:

- (1) The evidence of the suitable quality of the soil for raising fruits.
- (2) The lay of the land—long, level stretches, first on the lower river flat and then on the bench 400 feet above.
- (3) The increased rainfall that makes artificial irrigation as a rule unnecessary, while yet there are ample possibilities for irrigation if it should ever be found necessary.
- (4) The beauty of the scenery. From every part of the lands the scenery is beautiful, but from the upper bench it is superb. The winding river and railway lines in the valley, with greenclad mountains all around, make a scene of indescribable beauty.

(5) The extended area. Those who buy lots here will not find themselves isolated. There will be afforded in the hundreds of lots, joining each other without a break, advantages of a social, religious and educational character that are invaluable.

(6) It is in the main line of travel to the East, via the Crow's Nest route, and to the West, via Arrow Lakes to Revelstoke. The facilities for getting fruit quickly to the market are unsurpassed.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) A. P. McDIARMID,
Principal Brandon College.

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McDermid & McHardy
NELSON, B.C.

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FRUIT RANCH

In British Columbia

200 different lots, from 5 to 200 acres, for sale on Kootenay Lake, Kootenay River and Arrow Lakes—the finest fruit district in British Columbia. BUY NOW when you can get on the ground floor. Prices range from

\$15 to \$100 per acre

Your Money will Double in Two Years

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J. E. ANNABLE, Nelson, B.C.



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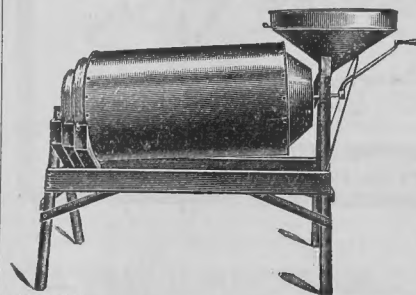
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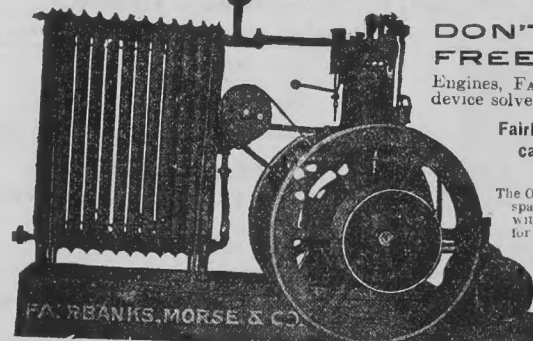


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Fairbanks-Morse Oil Cooled Engines cannot freeze up in the coldest weather.

The Oil Cooling attachment takes up less space than a water tank and does away with water altogether. Write us to-day for full particulars.

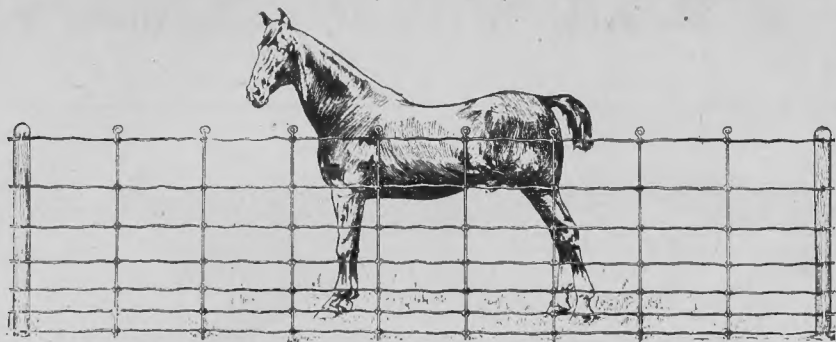
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Name..... address.....

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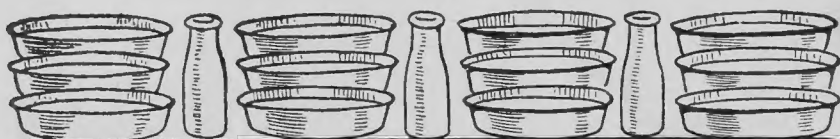
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Besides you can skim the milk immediately after milking—save the handling and the expense of storage. A good milk-house costs more than a Tubular and isn't half so profitable—even if you already have the milk-house it will pay in labor saved, in crocks and pans saved, and the increase in cream will be all clear profit. Of course, when you buy a separator, you want the one that will get you the most profit—you'll want the Tubular—the reasons why are all given in a book which you will want and which we want to send to you free if you will only write for it, ask for book H. 186

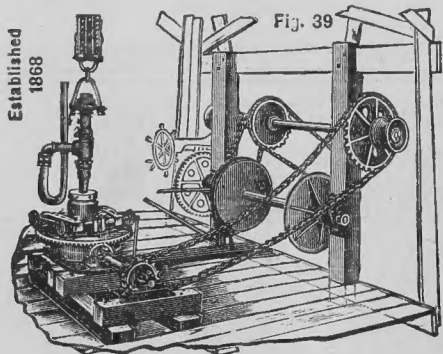


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We are offering 200 acres of **FARM LAND**, in tracts of 10 to 20 acres, **ALL IN HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION. DEEP, RICH, ALLUVIAL SOIL, ALL UNDERDRAINED AND MOST FERTILE**, the crop this year averaging 100 to 120 bushels of oats to the acre.

It is the most conveniently situated farm to good markets in British Columbia; is only twenty-five minutes drive from the City of Vancouver, one mile from Electric Railway to Vancouver; has Freight and Passenger Steam Boat Connection with Vancouver and New Westminster. Another Electric Road is surveyed very near to it and is shortly to be built.

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There is an excellent barn, and house, and full bearing orchard on the property, and as the whole of it is thoroughly cultivated you can go right ahead and **MAKE MONEY AT ONCE**

REMEMBER, NO CLEARING OR UNDERDRAINING TO DO. That is all done for you; a market is right at your door for everything you can raise or grow on the land.

REMEMBER, NO BLIZZARDS OR ZERO WEATHER. MILD WINTERS STOCK CAN RUN OUT ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

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Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

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March 13, 1907.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 755

EDITORIAL

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers have declared for an agricultural college at an early date, and the Legislature, quick to read the signs of the times, will hasten to provide one.

* * *

Judging from the tenor of the remarks of the Live Stock Commissioner, we expect more information on the beef business from that direction than from the Beef Commission.

* * *

The farmer's institutes and agricultural societies of Manitoba are not dead, but lively enough to think that more attention should be given them. One delegate suggested a *superintendent of fairs and institutes* similar to those of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

* * *

The proposed Insurance Act submitted by the Commission of the Dominion Government aims to protect those insuring to a greater extent than formerly. The whole insurance fabric is one that the general public has had to take largely on trust.

* * *

Saskatchewan will not lag behind in education. The Legislature is introducing a bill to provide for a provincial university, free from denominational influence.

* * *

The Minister of the Interior is to be congratulated on his decision to insist on the observance of the Dominion homestead laws by all settlers, Doukhobors as well as others.

* * *

Public control of the public utilities is now part of the established creed of the up-to-date political economist. Ideas that five years ago would have been dubbed radical are not now considered out of place.

* * *

Farmers and their families are susceptible to two seasonal diseases quite preventable with ordinary sanitary precautions. The two diseases are summer and winter affections, typhoid and consumption respectively, the latter due to keeping the house airtight, the former as a result of omitting to keep the house fly-proof. Life on the farm is the most healthful obtainable, if reasonable care be taken, but do not *help* the disease germs to do their work.

* * *

The manufacturers are anxious to defeat the eight hour bill now before Parliament and are anxious to enlist the sympathy of the farmers in their campaign. The main argument for soliciting such aid is that the shortening of hours for labor in the city will gradually affect the farmer and will increase the labor shortage on the farm. Some farmers feel that they cannot be expected to ally themselves with the manufacturers, as it is not their fight, and they think also that to do so would be inconsistent with their position towards manufacturers on other questions, seeing that on such matters as tariff revision they are unalterably opposed to the desire of the manufacturers for more protection. It is a nice question and can be safely left to Parliament to decide. A neutral position on the part of the farmer cannot very well be assailed. Our representatives ought to be able to decide the question on its merits and what is best for the country as a whole. It is, however, a question to our mind whether it is wise, at least just yet, to shorten the working day by legal enactment.

Saskatchewan Stockmen to Gather this Month.

The great grain growing province of Canada now known as Saskatchewan has ambitions as a live stock grower and exhibitor as well as in the production of cereals. In such worthy desires they are fortunate in having the backing of Regina, whose council has in course of erection a sale and live stock judging pavilion on the spacious agricultural grounds and park owned by the city. The show is this year somewhat earlier than last year and it is to be hoped that the farmers will recognize that fact and come out in larger numbers than heretofore. The improvement in live stock in Western Canada coincides with the growth of the various live stock associations whose influence permeates the whole country. In union is strength and the axiom applies to the live stock men and their work just as much as to the grain growing interests. Fat stock shows, increased grants to agricultural shows, modern prize lists, are usually the result of the expenditure of energy and brains by these provincial aggregations of stockmen, and the stronger such combinations are in numbers and brains the greater the progress to be noted. The live stock associations of Saskatchewan are entitled, we believe, to the support of all those in that province interested in live stock improvement and advancement. The cost is not great; one dollar per annum and the returns are a hundredfold on the investment. When the time comes for the case of the farmer and live stock grower to be presented to various bodies such as the transportation companies, the mere fact that the organization presenting the case is a strong one ensures a respectful hearing and careful consideration. It is the duty of every stock breeder in Saskatchewan to take up a membership in the provincial association.

Northern Saskatchewan Needs a Farm.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association without much deliberation adopted a resolution asking the Dominion Government to establish an experimental farm in the northern part of the province. The incident again raises the question of the extent to which the Dominion Government should attempt or profess to conduct the educational work of a province. We believe the people of the northern part of Saskatchewan want an experimental farm for the purpose of conducting tests that will directly throw some light upon the agricultural problems of that particular part of the country. We surmise they are not particularly interested in the relative suitability of the Ottawa and Saskatchewan valleys for different kinds of crops, fruits, etc. We presume that the people up north would like to have the services of an experimenter to determine what treatment is best and to what extent by careful handling certain crops can be grown throughout the country which might properly be called the Saskatchewan Valley.

The work of acclimatizing certain varieties of crops of selecting and breeding with the object of getting strains best suited to a particular district, of distributing such strains among the farmers whose conditions are similar, and of doing other test work which from time to time the locality may demand, is clearly the work of a local Government. If left to federal direction the experimental farms become simply check stations approving or disapproving as the case may be, the advanced private work of enthusiastic experimenters. This has been our experience with our Dominion farms for years, and when comparisons between the work done at North Dakota and that at Brandon and Indian Head are forced upon us, we realize more fully how essential it is that agricultural experimental work for the benefit of the province be conducted directly by the provincial Government. In this we do not disparage the good work done at Brandon and Indian Head, but we submit that

such work has been incidental to the general plan, not essential to it. Saskatchewan at the present time requires an advanced leader, in horticultural work particularly, for we believe we are safe in saying that some private plantations contain a greater variety of small fruits than do the Government plots at Indian Head, and this being the case does it look reasonable that the Federal Government will lead in the work of fostering horticultural progress in that province? We hope to see a farm established in the Saskatchewan valley and under auspices that will insure of it being of the maximum value to the whole north country.

Good Times will Not Last Forever.

Peleg Howland, as the retiring president of the Toronto Board of Trade, threw out some very timely and much needed advice in his annual address, which practically reiterates what all men of experience have observed; viz., that the swing of the pendulum invariably brings hard times as well as good times, and that the time to prepare for the lean years is during the time of the fat ones. Pharoah and Joseph, king and finance minister respectively of Egypt, agreed upon this some thousands of years ago.

Optimists claim that with such an era of railroad building ahead, the great areas of virgin prairie to make to bear its increase and the running tide of humanity which is flowing Canada-wards, we need not fear an immediate financial stringency. This optimism is glorious, but it does not take into account that elusive human characteristic, confidence, which, strong this year, may be a waning, if not lost feeling next year. As is well known, the public, especially the investing part of it, gets *cold feet*, financially speaking, very quickly and apparently without good reason. If Mr. Howland does nothing more than make people think, he will have done the nation a service. Wild-catting is very common even to real estate investments. The situation would not be so serious if people were investing their own money, made or saved as the case may be, but unfortunately the bulk of the investments being made are with borrowed capital, and as is well known, the practice of mortgaging the future always exacts heavy payments, sometimes to the extent of loss of honor, and friends.

The law of averages will, he argued, bring about lean years, and that condition will be hastened by the extraordinarily large expenditures, national, provincial, municipal and individual, against which he properly sounded a note of warning. These expenditures involve a large burden of interest, and it is not surprising, therefore, to learn, as lately announced by the official reports of a leading financial agency, that the vast bulk of all the business failures in the country are due to want of sufficient initial capital, which is especially dangerous in a speculative period.

He condemned Government bonuses as one of the worst forms of class legislation. The extent to which these are growing is shown by the late statement of the Minister of Customs to Parliament, showing that to date over \$8,000,000 had been paid out in this way, including \$998,000 to the Soo Company, \$1,416,469 to the Nova Scotia Steel Company, and \$3,466,519 to the Dominion Steel Co. While these bonuses may not, like a high tariff, directly operate to increase prices, they must, in the end, come out of the pockets of the people, who are led to believe that without the presence of these artificially stimulated industries we should be at the mercy of some big American trust. Frightened by this bugbear, our legislators, to place no harsher imputation on their motives, have been cajoled and stampeded into methods which give as results the various things they profess to abhor and are trying to avoid.

The deplorable revelations in commercial, financial, insurance and political affairs during

the past year, characteristic of a buoyant, speculative era, Mr. Howland stated are attributed to and were doubtless fostered by paternalism, whether taking the form of protection by customs duties or bonuses, sumptuary laws that tend to make the individual lean on Government help for his profits and his wage, thus weakening self-reliance and independence; but we think that no student of modern economics can shut his eyes to the socialistic evolution in relation to public control of public utilities and the care of the individual by the state, through which the world is just now passing.

In conclusion, Mr. Howland designated a weakness in the Canadian Railway Commission in failing effectually to deal with rates, rate combinations and discriminations, while spending so much time on less important details of railways crossing each other's tracks, while the interests of the shippers and the people generally were suffering.

The Attempt of Organized Labor to Ameliorate Its Condition.

A bill has been introduced into the Dominion Parliament to establish an eight hour day as the standard on all contracts let by the Dominion Government. These include numerous important works, such as the construction of the eastern portion of the National Transcontinental Railway, the building of canals, and post offices, public works of all kinds; and is also to apply to day-labor Government jobs. The effects of the bill, if made law, would be far-reaching, for not only would the cost of these undertakings be increased, but it would be only a question of time until other contractors were obliged to come to the eight-hour day, and finally it might tend to a shortening of the hours for labour on the farm, and probably, also, increased difficulty in obtaining farm help at a time when labor of all kinds is short in the country. The labor union is behind the movement, while opposed to it are the contractors and other employers, some of whom have presented to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE how the proposed change would bear on the farmer, and why the latter should join with them in uncompromising opposition to the bill. While we do not favor the bill, we recognize that there are two sides to the question, and propose to state the case fairly as it appears to us, believing that in the end candor and truth must prevail.

First of all, firms opposing this move doubtless think that they are looking at it from the standpoint of the general good, but immediate self-interest is a notorious bias of mental perspective, with here and there honorable exceptions. The prevailing idea of industry is simply something to make money out of for the employer. What the industry does for those who work at it is a detail to which too few of them give any serious consideration, competition alone compelling some degree of solicitude for the employee. The old feudal idea still persists. Those who have a little extra property or money making ability regard the masses as on a plane beneath them—as a menial class, to work at any wage, without any right to an increased participation in the products of their labor. The moneyed classes of the world have inherited from past ages the disposition to look upon all property as the right of those who can legally possess it. Nine hundred, and ninety nine out of a thousand of those now in the ranks of the toilers would look at things in the same way if elevated to a position of power. It is human nature. This attitude of the employer is inconsiderate, and responsible, in no small measure, for the drastic means sometimes adopted by the laboring class to secure what it deems its rights. Can we expect to see the toiler unaffected in his attitude while millionaires are multiplying through the fortuitous aids of protective tariffs, combinations and trusts by the permission of governments? Notwithstanding large advances in wages, in some lines, the laborer is still insufficiently remunerated for his toil, and there is a turmoil of industrial evolution in process which is revolutionizing ideas of property rights, and will eventually lead to a vastly improved condition of the laboring man. While the farmer is an employer, he is also a producer of wealth, and he, even more than the laborer in town, is in divers ways being mucted of the fruits of his toil by organized exactions. The farmer stands greatly to gain in the forthcoming industrial and commercial readjustment, because if the masses of the people are more intelligent, moral and well-to-do, they will make a better and more liberal community to live in and do business with.

What then about the laborer, his greed and his indiscretions? The laborer is human, and it is only to be expected that realization of his handicap in the great struggle with the capitalist should make him bitter at times, and despairing of early improvement of his condition, that he should fall a prey sometimes to the temptation to gouge his master and to use questionable means, such as strikes, upon occasion. Indiscretions and excesses do not help his cause; instead, they weaken it; but he would be superhuman if he maintained always a perfect temper under the circumstances. In some instances he wastes the substance of his increased earnings; even rich people do the same. The remedy is not to reduce his wages, but judiciously increase them, to hold out hope of advancement to the faithful, and to give him time, and, by a process of education, to enable him to learn how to spend money wisely and to take the best out of life.

Labor has been driven to organize, and is not to blame for seeking to improve its condition: it would be self condemned if it did not. It cannot reasonably be blamed for seeking higher wages and better working conditions. Labor unions have done a great amount of good in the world; but for them, modern industrialism, congregated in cities, with its highly specialized and exacting toil, would have crushed the spirit of labor as feudalism never did. Unionism has fought for the rights of labor, and, by improving its conditions, has contributed to the welfare of the world. That is the best nation—materially, at any rate—where there is not too much wealth, but where every citizen has a chance to live in decency and a gradually increasing scale of comfort. The people constitute the nation, not the capitalists. Unionism has done a great deal for the people, especially those who most need support, and has made its mistakes. It has not always directed its energies to the best purpose. It has tried to fight the devil with his own weapons, or others equally reprehensible. It has declared strikes when strikes were bound to impose acute and widespread distress. It has used violence and destroyed property to attain its ends. It has sought to interfere with the rights of the individual workman, has set a limit on the amount of work he might do—often an extravagantly low limit. It has aimed to gauge the performance of the capable by the inefficiency and laziness of the few. It has demanded the right to enter shops and tell the owner what men he should hire, what he should pay them, and how much—or how little—they should do. It has aimed to reduce the amount of work accomplished per man, in order to make jobs last, forgetting that the less efficient the laborer, the less, in the end, he can be paid. In the case of the plumbers' combine in Toronto it forbade men to use a bicycle in going to work! The complaint goes forth that 'good tradesmen are scarcer to-day than ever before. The Union has not sought to encourage efficiency nor to urge for technical education. Its sole aim has been to limit the number of men in each particular occupation, and get them to work as short hours, demand as high wages, and do as little work as possible. This principle is wrong, because it puts labor and capital in conflict according to the law of the jungle, the strong devouring the weak, in absolute disregard of the Golden Rule. We do not fault the toiler for asking higher wages. If we do not think them low, let us put ourselves in the place of the toiler. High wages are a powerful incentive on the employer's part to economy of labor. Low wages tend to the maintenance of a menial class, to perform by hand many things which could be almost or quite as cheaply accomplished by machinery. Cheap labor is usually dear labor on every count, except the sordid one of dollars and cents. Speaking generally, labor in shops and factories should have shorter hours than in an outdoor environment. On the farm, also, we predict that the tendency will be, by co-operation, improved methods and machinery, to accomplish in shorter hours what is required to be done, with even better results, though a great deal of farm work can never be done by the clock.

But when it comes to shortening the hours of the day by law, it is a different kind of proposition. Advance in wages is usually preferable to reduction of hours, except in cases where the character of the work proves too severe. We want no sweatshop methods practised on contracts paid for with public money. On the other hand, we are free to admit that the fixing of an eight-hour day as a standard all the year round

is an injudicious and uncalled-for interference with the liberty of the subject. The eight-hour day will come before long, and, by substitution of new methods for old ones, more will be done than now with the longer day, but we must not rush these reforms too fast. Give industry, which to-day is taxed to the limit in Canada, a chance to adjust itself to the new order of things. The times are changing, ideas a few years ago considered as ultra-radical are now only considered as progressive. The sagacious employer will see this and govern himself accordingly. He has, for example, large sums locked up in plant and machinery, which means serious loss if standing idle two-thirds of the time. Extra shifts of men and competent superintendence mean readjustments, and we do well not to harass capital with undue haste involving friction and waste. Meantime, let labor talk wages rather than hours. Let the unions combine with this an earnest desire to increase the efficiency of the individual worker; let them use reason, as they now evince an encouraging tendency to do, rather than violence; let them seek the co-operation of capital instead of flaunting its red rags in its face, and great progress will presently reward its efforts. The laborer, the employer and the public will benefit, and then can unionism more amply vindicate its existence.

HORSE

Our Scottish Letter.

After a period of enforced silence, due to the effects of the railway disaster at Arbroath, on 28th December, in which I was unfortunately involved, I now resume correspondence with my friends in Canada. I had a very narrow escape from sudden death, being in the part of the train which suffered most. Apart from somewhat numerous cuts and bruises in the head and limbs, I fortunately escaped without broken bones.

The chief events of January have not been such as would likely have interested deeply Canadian readers. The weather has been wintry, and therefore, seasonable. We have had a deal of frost and snow, with one mild week—that from the twelfth to the nineteenth of the month. The variations during the rest of the first month of 1907 have been amazing and the heavy snows and intermittent frosts have been rather hard on sheep, while of necessity there has been a somewhat severe consumption of straw. Flock masters do not like to feed hay to the sheep if they can possibly avoid doing so. It teaches the sheep a bad habit, and as in the case of human beings, such habits are very difficult to get rid of.

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

The month has borne witness to the keenness of the demand for Clydesdales in Canada. Scarcely a week has passed without shipments being made, and at present not a few buyers are going the rounds and picking up fillies chiefly for export to the Northwest. To encourage the breeders who are such hearty supporters of the breed, the Clydesdale Horse Society recently donated six gold medals for competition at the fairs to be held during the ensuing season at Winnipeg, Regina and New Westminster. An application has also recently been received from Brandon. The vice-president of the Brandon Association, Mr. McPhail, is at present with us here. He was at the Scottish Stallion Show, where we had also with us gentlemen from Sweden, the Argentine, and other parts of the world.

THE GLASGOW STALLION SHOW.

The show of Clydesdale stallions, held in Glasgow on February 6, was chiefly remarkable for the splendid quality and substance of several old stallions which entered the lists. Of these the oldest was Mr. Wm. Taylor's Sir Simon 10465, now eleven years old. This great horse had the Glasgow premium when he was a three-year-old. He was shown wonderfully fresh and fit, and was well in for the same honor a second time. He was bred at Knockdon by Mr. Alex. Cross, and was got by the celebrated Sir Everard 5353, whose blood now dominates the Clydesdale world through Baron's Pride, Sir Hugo, and other breeding horses. Another noted old horse was Baron Kitchener 10499, one year younger than Sir Simon, and more successful on this occasion. This noted son of Baron's Pride was bred near

Glenbue, and was out of a mare by Sirdar 4714, a son of Darnley, which Colonel Holloway exported many years ago. Baron Kitchener was first owned by Messrs. Montgomery, who showed him very successfully as a yearling and two-year-old. They there sold him to Mr. Herbert Webster, a Dunham gentleman, and in his hands he was also successful. For some years past he has been owned by Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, and for him he was last year third at this February show. He bettered his position to some purpose this year, being placed first in a strong class, and winning also the Cawdor challenge cup against all comers, save the young horse, Oyama, which, having won it last year, was debarred from competing for it a second time. Baron Kitchener is a grand specimen of the breed, showing plenty of weight and cart-horse substance and character. There was no question of his right to win both the first prize in the open class and the challenge cup. After him in the class came a four-year-old horse, Mr. Stephen Mitchell's British Chief, 12500 (a son of Baron's Chief by Baron's Pride) whose present owner paid 750 gs. for him in October last. This is a very handsome big horse, not faultless in his action in front, but taken altogether, a right good specimen of the breed. The third horse, Mr. W. S. Park's Royal Chattan 11489, is rising seven years old, and another splendid wearer. He was first at the show and champion at the Highland in 1905, and this week not only secured the Glasgow district premium a second time, but his son, Clan Forbes 12913, which is his facsimile, and also owned by Mr. Park, secured the junior premium. Royal Chattan is a horse with magnificent action. He was bred by John Findlay, Springhill, Bailliestar, and a very large number of fillies got by him, and by his sire, Clan Chattan 10527, also a Glasgow premium horse, were exported to Canada last year. His dam was got by Baron's Pride. Old Sir Simon was fourth, and the fifth and sixth horses were big, gay, handsome sons of Hiawatha 10067, whose stock for several years secured the leading honors at this gathering.

The leading three-year-old, as already indicated, was Mr. James Kilpatrick's beautiful quality horse, Oyama 13118. Last year he won two-year-old class, and carried off the Cawdor challenge cup against all comers. This year he not only won his class, but carried off the Brydon 100 gr. challenge shield. The difference between this trophy and the Cawdor cup is that horses competing for it must be up to a given height, and pass a veterinary examination on the ground as sound. Oyama is got by Baronson, a son of Baron's Pride, which promises to be an extra good breeding horse. Oyama is a quality Clydesdale, and probably Canadian judges would not think so highly of him as do Scotsmen. He has faultless feet and pasterns, and bones like ivory. Next to him stood the Hiawatha horse, the Undaunted Prince 13233, owned by Mr. John Pollock, Langside, the owner of Hiawatha. This young horse was last year champion at both the Ayr and Glasgow summer shows. He moves like a motor car, and never seems to have enough of it. His feet and ankles are not so sharply defined as those of Oyama, and Mr. Wm. Taylor's Sir Spencer 13211, which was placed third, also excels him in this particular. This is an extra good type of cart horse. He stood second to Oyama at this February show a year ago, and is a very solid, massive cart horse, with true cart-horse action. His sire was Sir Hugo, a son of Sir Everard, which breeds exceptionally good weighty stock. Following him in fourth place came Mr. W. S. Park's Clan Forbes 12913, to which reference has already been made, and the fifth, sixth and seventh horses were, in order, Rowallan 13159, Crusoe 13428, and Pacific 13119. Rowallan and Pacific are both owned by Mr. William Renwick, Meadowfield, Corstorphine, and Crusoe is owned by Mr. William Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr.

The first price two-year-old was Johnston Victor 13540, and the first prize yearling or foal, Mr. Guild's Sam Black, by Baron o' Dee. It was pre-eminently, as I have said, a "Baron's Pride" event. The first prize aged horse, Baron Kitchener, is his son, and the first prize three-year-old, two-year-old and yearling colts are got by as many sons of his; viz., Baronson, Balmedie Queen's Guard, and Baron o' Dee. Previous to the show 85 stallions had been hired for service in 1907, and of them the first to be hired was Baronson, which was let at the show of 1906 for service in the season of 1907. Of the 85 not less than 42 are owned by Messrs A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. After them comes Mr James Kilpatrick, Craigie

Mains, Kilmarnock, who has a dozen hired. Including the two Glasgow premium horses, Royal Chattan and Clan Forbes, both owned by Mr. W. S. Park, Hatton, Bishopton, 14 horses were hired at the show on February 6th. So far I have not heard of any engagement being yet made for 1908. Of the winners at the show this week, three were sons of Hiawatha, two of Baronson, two of Sir Hugo, two of Baron o' Buchlyvie, and there was one each by Baron's Pride, Baron's Chief, Sir Everard, Clan Chattan Shapely Prince, Baron Ruby, Marcellus, Balmedie's Queen's Guard, Baron o' Dee, Sir Humphrey, Lothian Again, Lord Fauntleroy, Sir Ronald, Carthusian, Royal Chattan, Montrave Magnus and Revelanta.

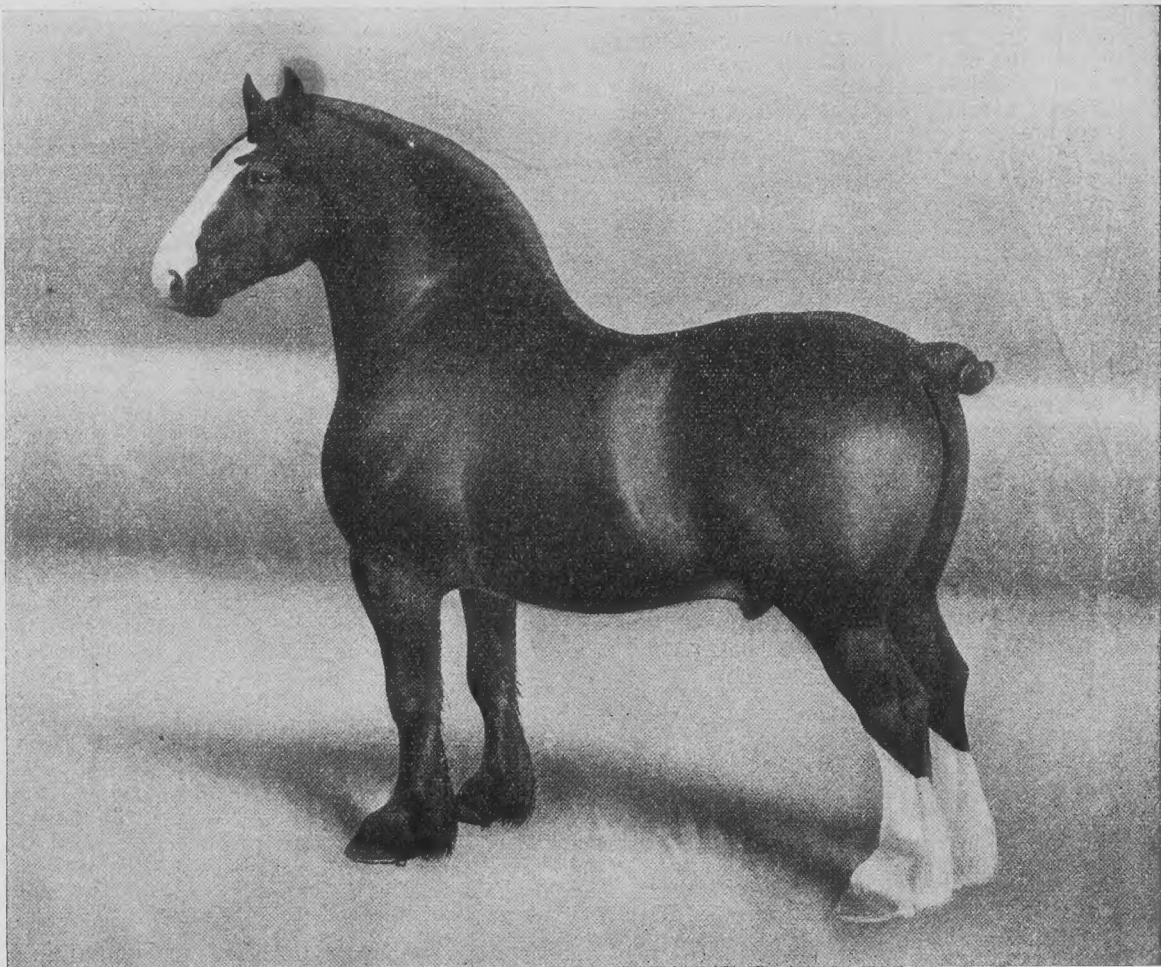
SCOTLAND YET.

The American Association of Trotting Horse Breeders is now ready to mail printed matter to all who are interested in the breeding and improvement of harness race horses. Those who desire to keep in touch with the progress of this association should write to Secretary H. K. Devereux, Cleveland, O.

Points the Finger at the Purebred Scrub.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice several articles in your esteemed paper in praise of the pure blood horse and running down the mongrel or scrub. And in your paper of Jan. 23rd, in comment on Article 4 on page 115 you say a law is needed to revoke their license. Now it would appear that no one knew anything about horses unless he belonged to the Horse Breeders' Association. Isn't the farmer who raises a few colts as much entitled to his opinion and to breed what suits him as the man who raises 100 or 1,000? Or must mens' wisdom be rated by their means? Now I have worked horses for 35 years and have the first pair of pure blood draft horses to see that can stand the same work as grades or horses of no particular breed. If the Breeders' Association have the good of the farmers who raise horses so much at heart, let them do with their stallions as the farmer does with his seed grain, select the best and feed the rest to the hogs, and they will soon get rid of the grade stallion. The trouble is the temptation to get rid of the scrub pure blood is too strong. You



BULWARK (IMP.) CLYDESDALE STALLION.

Four years old, weight 1250 lbs.; sire, Baron's Pride, (9122), dam, Kate of Arnbrae, (12286). Bulwark is full brother to the champion mare, Empress, that won all the leading prizes in Scotland a few years ago, and is one of the best sons of Baron's Pride ever imported.

Glanders in Man.

From a sanitary viewpoint glanders is one of the most important infectious diseases of animals because it is directly communicable to man. Slight abrasions of the skin and especially of the hands have been known to form a channel through which the human subject has contracted this most dreaded malady. The symptoms of glanders in man are of much importance to the veterinarian and horse owner. Although man's susceptibility to the disease is not very great, cases of human glanders unfortunately occur. It has been especially noted among veterinarians and those having the care of horses. The parts usually first affected are the hands, mucous membrane of the nose, lips and external portions of the eye. After a period of incubation of from three to five days the affected part becomes swollen and painful with subsequent inflammation of the lymph vessels and swelling of the glands. Fever is often the first symptom, and it is nearly always followed by a discharge from the nose, pustules in the skin, ulcers of the mouth cavity, larynx and conjunctiva. As a rule, death takes place in from two to four weeks and occasionally in a few days. Treatment is usually of no avail. A few cases purely local in their manifestations have been reported cured by deep cauterization.

go to a dealer to buy a horse. If you have three or four thousand dollars, all right, if not, he has a cheaper one. If he be a little undersized scrub, the pedigree is flashed in your face and you are assured all his ancestors were very large. Again, if he has a slab-sided, flat-footed, crow-eyed, buzzard head, you are assured that his ancestors were all round bodied beauties, with feet like flint and eyes like an eagle's. Now those are the kind of horses that injure the horse-raising among the farmers and cause so many people to choose the grade horse, who at least must have looks to recommend him. From one who believes "like begets like" and who doesn't believe in any association forcing its opinions on others or getting laws passed that will injure the poorer class in order to get money by getting rid of a few worthless pure blood horses they would never think of using in their own stud.

A FARMER.

[There is some truth in our correspondent's contention for more rigid selection in purebreds. Such culling is needed in all the pure breeds, but for all, that is not sufficient argument to relax any well considered efforts at improvement: the licensing act for stallions is aimed at unsound and inferior purebred stallions as well as mongrels and grades.—Ed.]

Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition.

The first Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, held February 20th to 23rd, was a gratifying success in every way. There were splendid classes of both light and heavy breeds, classes that would compare favorably with those at the Canadian National in the fall. This exhibition takes the place of the Clydesdale and Shire Spring Stallion Show, formerly held in the Repository. The addition of Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds makes a complete breeders' exhibition. A pleasing event was a banquet in the King Edward Hotel on the evening of the opening day. It was tendered as a token of goodwill by the Canadian Horsemen's Association (consisting of professional and amateur harness and saddle horse exhibitors) to the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, organized according to the provisions of the amended Agricultural and Arts Act. Noteworthy among the many excellent speeches was that of Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, who said that the value of the output of the horse business in the province had doubled in the last ten years. He also intimated that when the findings of the horse investigation committee are published and digested there will be a general recognition of the need for some legislation, though just what form it will take he could not yet say. Among the many who endorsed the minister for his practical efforts to assist the horse-breeding business were Mr. Geo. P. Graham, leader of the Opposition at the Provincial Legislature, who declared his sympathy with any judicious legislation.

St. Lawrence Market proved an excellent accommodation for the show, being wider than the Armouries and only 10 feet shorter. If the Canadian Horse Show be held again, the Market Building will doubtless be secured, as there has been difficulty about arranging for the Armouries.

CLYDESDALES.

"Canada's Pride" was out in full strength of numbers and excellence, most of the leading Ontario breeders and importers being represented. Smith & Richardson, of Columbus; Hamilton & Hawthorn, Simcoe; T. H. Hassard; Millbrook; Thos. Mercer, Markdale; O. Sorby, Guelph; Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton; Andrew Aitchison, Guelph; G. A. Brodie, Bethesda; John Boag & Son, Ravenshoe; H. G. Boag, Barrie; T. D. Elliott, of Bolton; J. W. Lowes, of Bethany, and Ambrose Lewis, Ringwood, made up a rattling good competition. Judging was done by Jas. Torrance, of Markdale, and Jas. Henderson of Belton. In the aged stallion class the contest for the first place lay between Sorby's Acme and Smith & Richardson's Prince of Mayfield, a horse bred by P. McFarlane of Stirling, Scotland, got by Royal Stamp and rising six years old. Choice was divided and the placing would have been fair either way. Both are medium sized but powerful, strongly built, horses, with great bone, of the clean flat quality. There were those who preferred the set of the latter horse's hocks, and liked his muscling inside the gaskin, but Acme has, perhaps, an advantage in his breadth over the rump, and got the decision. Awards: 1, Sorby, on Acme (imp.), by Baron's Pride; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Prince of Mayfield (imp.), by Royal Stamp; 3, Hamilton & Hawthorne, on Castle King (imp.), by Sir Everest; 4, H. G. Boag, on Lyon Stewart (Canadian bred), by Lassodie Rover; 5, T. H. Hassard, on Culdrain Prince (imp.), by Prince Thomas; 6, Ambrose Lewis, on Adam Bede (imp.), by Baron's Pride; 7, O. Sorby, on Prince Victor (imp.), by Royal Favorite; 8, T. D. Elliott, on Gallant Barrie (imp.) by Prince Thomas; 9, J. W. Lowes, on King Alfred (imp.), by Prince Alexander.

Section 2; viz., Clydesdale stallions foaled in 1903, brought out the champion, in Baron Richardson, the massive bay horse imported and exhibited by Smith & Richardson. There are plenty of bigger Clydes, but few that are put up on better lines. In body and limbs he fills the eye beautifully, and is a great mover. The second place went to Hassard's Vigorous, an impressive big stallion, with a magnificent forehead, but underpinning that would look better with a bit more breadth of bone. Third position was granted to the Columbus horse, Whinbloom, by Baron o' Buchlyvie. There were many who would have reserved it for Hassard's Dunur Baron, by the same sire, while many more would have fain kept a higher rank for the fifth prize, Baron Hugo, imported and exhibited by G. A. Brodie, of Bethesda. He is not too large, but excels in other respects, particularly his way of going.

Royal Ardlethen headed a magnificent string of young stallions, foaled in 1904. He is the dark brown horse, bred by Thos. Winter, Crosbie, Eng., and imported and exhibited by Thos. Mercer. He is big, weighty, well muscled and possessed of plenty of good bone, with large feet and the best of pasterns. The second prize, Baron Buchanan, is a clean-limbed quality sort; while third was a stout son of Old Acme. Fourth went to John Boag & Son, on Lord Newlands, by Good as Gold. He is a well-knit topky kind, with his back taut and strong. The prize list must tell the rest, though there were several good animals left out of it: 1, Thos. Mercer, on Royal Ardlethen (imp.), by Ardlethen; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Buchanan (imp.), by Baron Robgill; 3, O. Sorby, on Baron Acme (imp.) by Acme; 4, John A. Boag & Son, on Lord Newlands (imp.), by Good as Gold; 5, Smith & Richardson, on Sir Henry (imp.), by Prince Thomas; 6, Andrew Aitchison, on Gallant James (imp.), by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 7, Thos. Mercer, on Ardlamont (imp.), by The Real Mackay; 8, T. H. Hassard, on Prospector (imp.), by Lord Londonderry; 9, O. Sorby, on Blacon Hero (imp.), by Pride of Blacon.

The three stallions foaled in 1905 were placed thus: 1, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Columbus (imp.), by Baron o' Buchlyvie; 2, T. H. Hassard, on First Baron, (imp.) by Hiawatha; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Passport (imp.), by Marmion.

Of mares foaled previous to 1904 there were only a couple, Meg (imp.), a breedy young Elator mare, shown by Hassard, for first, and Ardyne Bell (imp.), by the same sire, imported and exhibited by Andrew Aitchison.

In the next class, mares foaled in 1904, the judges got down again to real work. Thirteen were forward. Hodgkinson & Tisdale took first and second on Fifehire Lass, a big roomy filly, and Silver Queen. Fifehire Lass was later chosen for female championship. Full awards are: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Fifehire Lass (imp.) by Time Enough; 2, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Silver Queen (imp.), by Royal Favorite; 3, T. H. Hassard, on Fashion's Gem (imp.), by Baron's Fashion; 4, John A. Boag & Son, on Miss Pattinson (imp.), by Lord Londonderry; 5, John A. Boag & Son, on Lady Dick (imp.), by Marmion; 6, Walter Leonard, Craigville, Ont., on Lady Barclay (imp.), by Sir Simon.

Fillies of 1905 were out to the number of five, and proved an interesting bunch to place. Queen's Maid is a sweet filly, with all sorts of quality and a capital mover. Heather Bell is a larger filly, and the makings of an excellent mare, though her hocks are not set just exactly to one's liking, and she might stand more firmly on her knees. Awards: 1, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Queen's Maid (imp.), by Royal Favorite; 2, Andrew Aitchison, on Heather Bell (imp.), by Ascot; 3, Thos. Mercer, on Fanny of Greenfield (imp.), by Royal Citizen; 4, Jno. A. Boag & Son, on Darkie of Culton (imp.), by Gartly Brand; 5, Thos. Mercer, on Longburgh Lass (imp.), by Picador.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES AND SHIRES.

Out of eleven entries in the class for Canadian-bred Clydesdale and Shire stallions, foaled previous to 1905, all, so far as we observed, belonged to the Scotch breed. First went to Smith & Richardson, on Prince of Gladden, a white-stockinged bay, bred by John Lawrie, of Malvern, Ont. He is a well-grown horse, of considerable quality, rather rangy as yet, but giving promise of growing into a right good one. Awards are: 1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., on Prince of Gladden, by Hopewell; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Bold Archer, by The Archer; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Royal Prince, by The Royal Standard; 4, Jos. E. Teeson, of Thornhill, on Golden Conqueror, by Cloth of Gold; 5, A. E. Frisby, O'Sullivan's Corners, on Sir William Walter, by Balmanno; 6, Smith & Richardson, on Lavender's Best, by Lavender; 7, W. J. Howard & Sons, Amber, Ont., on Balmanno Pride Prince, by Balmanno.

In foals of 1905, the red ribbon decked a rather thick, pleasing colt, called Scottish Commander, bred and exhibited by Geo. Clayton, Peepabun, Ont., sire Scottish Celt; 2, O. Sorby, on Baron Charming, by Elator; 3, R. B. Cowie, Derryville, Ont., on Nelson Foremost; 4, David Pilkey, of Balsam, Ont., on Earl Macqueen, by Macqueen.

A couple of nice fillies foaled in 1904 were shown by Smith & Richardson. First was Lady Lavender, by Lavender; second, Miss Lavender, sire Lavender. The same firm exhibited the only two 1905 fillies, receiving first on Blair Gowie Lass, by Michaboe, and second on Mysie, by Prince of Scotlandwell.

SHIRES.

The show of Shires was not large, but fairly good. Half a dozen aged stallions were forward, and first prize went to Berrywood Drayman, a big bay, purchased, we believe, at the Chambers sale in Toronto by his exhibitor, Thos. Skinner, of Mitchell. The line-up found them: 1, Thos. Skinner, on Berrywood Drayman, (imp.), by Iceland; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, on Ranging Duke (imp.), by Ridware Ranger; 3, J. B. Hogate, Weston, on Grimsargh Admiral (imp.), by Gunthorpe Advance; 4, Joseph Jacobs, Peterborough, on Merrie Andrew (imp.), by Harold; 5, Joseph Jacobs, on General Buller (imp.), by Ruddington Lord Chancellor; 6, Joseph Jacobs, on Scarcliffe Pilot (imp.), by Saxon Pilot.

Stallions foaled in 1904 turned out the champion of last fall's Canadian National, Birdsall King (imp.), also champion of this show. He is a fine, big, massive stallion, with plenty of flat bone, nice pasterns of approved length and obliquity, first-class feet, and a true free way of going. He was bred by Geo. Hill, of Birdsall, Eng., got by Birdsall Caliph, imported and exhibited by Hamilton & Hawthorne, though sold now to J. Moore and Jos. Belton, of Grey Co., Ont. second came to John Guardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, on Admiral Togo, by Mars; third, Thos. Irving, of Winchester, Ont., on Whitewall Prince (imp.), by King 3rd.

The only Shire female was a rather good imported filly, rising three years old, bred by Jno. Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Eng., and exhibited by J. Gardhouse & Sons.

HACKNEYS.

Ontario's interest in Hackneys shows no diminution. Year after year we come to the exhibitions to find something sensational. Enthusiasm runs high when the judging is going on, for there is no finer sight than a nicely-modelled Hackney stallion performing on the line. There were a lot of good ones in the aged class, over 15.2. First of all was Baltimore, later chosen for reserve champion, who made his first address in the Canadian ring. He is a chestnut, by Rosador, and was imported and shown by Graham Bros. Of excellent conformation, he possesses an extra amount of substance, and has a free, true and pretty level action. Next to him came Colorito and then Scotch Hazel. Down to fourth they set Hogate's Samuel Smiles, because, while walking, he weaved a bit with his hocks. The judges were: Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que., and Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont. Awards follow: 1, and 2, Graham Bros., Clarendon, on Baltimore (imp.), by Rosador, and Colorito (imp.), by the same sire; 3, O. Sorby, Guelph, on Scotch Hazel (imp.), by Dairyman John; 4, J. B. Hogate, Weston, on Samuel Smiles (imp.), by Blanch Squire; 5, Graham Bros., on Linden R. Renown (imp.), by Danegelt's Son; 6, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, on British Yeoman (imp.) by Pilot 2nd; 7, T. H. Hassard, on Gay Falconer (imp.), by Unique. The male champion, Dalton King came forward in the section for stallions under 15.2. Dalton King is a smooth, well-built horse, with a clean set of limbs, and grand level action. The placing was: 1, Graham Bros., on Dalton King (imp.), by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2, W. H. Nichols, Hamilton, on Moordale Duke (imp.), by Garton Duke of Connaught; 3, Graham Bros., on Terrington Activity (imp.), by Lord Drewton 2nd; 4, Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, of Forest Fashion (imp.), sire Coply Ganey; 5, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, on Tregarthon (imp.), by Garton Duke of Connaught; 6, Jno. A. Boag & Son, Ravenshoe, on Blanche Surprise (imp.), by Rosador; 7, J. Gordon McPherson, V. S., Toronto, of Sharplo (imp.), by Sir Horace.

To the call, stallions rising three years old, four responded, headed by Crayke Mikado, champion last fall at the Canadian National. His action is something extraordinary, and it was rather a surprise that when shown later on against his stable mates, Dalton King and Baltimore, he failed to land either championship or reserve. In his class, however, he was an easy first. Up next to him they moved King's Chocolate, a pretty good mover, howbeit inclined to travel just a bit wide behind. A close rival for the blue colors was Terrington Cleophas, but the judges thought the other horse had enough more quality to entitle him to the place. 1, Graham Bros., on Crayke Mikado (imp.), by Garton Duke of Connaught; 2, Hamilton & Hawthorne, on King's Chocolate (imp.), by Chocolate Jr.; 3, Graham Bros., on Terrington Cleophas (imp.), by Clifton 3rd; 4, T. H. Hassard, on Cedar Conquest (imp.) by Conquest 2nd.

STOCK

(Contributions invited, discussions welcomed.)

A Plea for Kindness to Animals.

Time is drawing near when the average farmer will be receiving the annual increase among the farm stock; at least, the next three months generally includes the bulk of the births of farm animals. It may, therefore, not be out of place to make a few remarks in connection therewith. Where liberal feeding and material of laxative nature is judiciously used it is not often that nature does not perform the necessary functions in a proper manner. There are some stock raisers, however, who seem to depend entirely on nature and fail to give a thought about such matters. How often we see cattle, especially nearing the calving time, with bones cutting through the skin, a staring, dry coat of hair and weakened system in general! We have seen cases where a cow labored for hours and finally two or three men were engaged before the dam was relieved. The cow in such a case will not do well for a month or two. This frequently happens when the diet has been principally straw. As a rule pregnant animals feed easier than those that are not, but where starvation is practised as economy it cannot be expected they will fatten on the wind. If animals are allowed to rough it during the period when carrying young, it is well to note the condition of the system a month or six weeks previous to expected date of delivery. If the bowels appear to be constipated something should be done to bring about a change. Scalded bran or oat chop, flaxseed crushed or boiled, perhaps a handful of salts occasionally will bring about the necessary results. Linseed oil, in small drenches, might be resorted to in serious cases. Where roots are available there will not likely be anything else needed, but the diet should be strengthening as well as laxative. Mares are generally better taken care of, but it sometimes happens that the system is not just what it ought to be and requires a little regulating. The above treatment, while putting the dam in the right form for giving birth will also benefit the young by having the bowels in working order, thereby overcoming the chances of loss from constipation which often happens in early foals. Observation and common sense will generally alleviate most of the troubles of this period; such as hard-birthgiving, retaining afterbirth loss of young or dam, etc. In twelve or 13 years' experience the writer of this article has yet to have any trouble and attributes it to a little forethought in manner above mentioned. Be kind to even an animal.

Man.

STOCK-RAISER.

Origin and History of the Red Polled Cattle.

CONTRIBUTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING BY H. V. CLENDENNING, PRESIDENT, CANADIAN RED POLLED ASSOCIATION.

As it is only within the last three or four years that Red Polled cattle have been introduced into the Canadian Northwest, and as many people know little or nothing about their good qualities and adaptability to both our climate and conditions, I would like to say a few words regarding their origin and early history, and also to point out that they have the requirements to fill a large place in the live stock interests, in this wheat country of ours.

The Red Polled cattle originated in Norfolk and Suffolk counties, England, and hornless or polled cattle have existed in Suffolk from time immemorial, and probably were introduced soon after the Roman occupation. Bede says that the folk who settled in Eastern England after the Romans had gone brought with them their slaves, their cattle and all their live stock. It is certain the breed existed in Suffolk as far back as we can trace their history.

The eighth edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica, speaking of this old breed says, "The county of Suffolk has for centuries been celebrated for its dairy produce, which is chiefly obtained from a polled breed of cattle." Many other old records speak highly of the dairy products of this breed, mentioning herds that contain cows that in the height of the season give eight gallons of milk a day, and others that

give six for a large part of the season. These records also add "These beasts fatten remarkably well, their flesh being a fine quality."

Of the Norfolk strain of the breed, the files of the *Norwich Mercury* show that as early as 1778 there were whole dairies of polled cattle in Norfolk. These cattle tended more to the beef type than those in Suffolk, as evidenced by the reports of their shows. The year 1846 may be taken as the date from which the Norfolk and Suffolk varieties merged into each other, so as to be spoken of as one and the same breed. Constant improvement was made from this time on through the interchange of blood between the two counties.

Of the establishment of the Herd Book, Mr. Euren, the English secretary, says, "A number of representative men in equal proportions from each county were invited to attend a meeting on October 18, 1873, at Norwich, to draft what should henceforth be known as the Standard description. This, with a report of the conference was immediately sent to every person, known as a breeder or exhibitor of the stock. From this conference originated the herd book."

The modern Red Polled cow, as already stated, is a result of the combination of the old Norfolk and Suffolk strains, and it is the aim of the most successful breeders to combine the good qualities of both, and produce a cow of medium large size, blood red in color, of fine bone, smooth and compact in form, a heavy body on short legs, hardy, docile, fattening easy, producing meat of high quality and giving a good flow of rich milk all the year round.

The modern Red Polled cow does not milk as freely as the old Suffolk, but her milk is a better quality. Many cows with proper care will give from eight to fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a season, while six thousand pounds a year is not an uncommon average for a whole herd.

As to their beef qualities they show up remarkably well, making good gains and making them as economically as any other breed. At the Smithfield Show in 1890 a Red Polled steer dressed out 73 7-10 of his live weight. This, according to the *London Live Stock Journal*, has only been exceeded once in England. Erebus, the champion Red Polled bull of England, when sold to the butcher weighed 2,900 lbs. A steer exhibited by H. P. Green at the fat stock shows of England in 1895 is a good illustration of the general character of Red Polls. This steer was one of a pair of twins "free martins." His dam had a milk record of over 14,000 lbs. the previous year. His weight at 18 months was 1,238 lbs. and at 30 months 1,735 lbs., a gain of 497 lbs for the year.

At the International Live Stock Show, 1900, the records show Red Polled steers with weights running from a calf 10½ months at 800 lbs. to a 20 month steer at 1,190 lbs., while in the dressed carcass competition the two year old made a very creditable showing.

As to crossing with other breeds, the Red Polled sires make an excellent cross upon any grade cattle, in removing the horns, making the color uniform and developing the feeding and milking qualities.

The fact that these cattle produce beef equal to any of the beef breeds, and at the same relative cost of production, coupled with their continuous performance at the milk pail, makes them highly desirable to the farmers of this country. This statement is borne out by the numerous inquiries coming not only from Manitoba, but Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia as well, as to the possibility of securing a few head to make a start.

We are looking forward to a prosperous year, I might say a series of prosperous years, in the trading in our cattle, and I wish to say to each breeder, let your motto be "The best and nothing but the best." Don't let high prices tempt you to dispose of an inferior animal for breeding purposes and if you happen to get a poor one don't be afraid to use the knife.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find a remittance to cover my renewal subscription. I have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a little over a year and think it one of the best farm papers we have in the West. Eagle Creek, Sask. J. A. BELL

Dear Sirs:—I have taken your paper now for going on five years, and it is, I consider a farmer's paper hard to be beaten. Enclosed find \$1.50 to cover my renewal subscription. Craik, Sask. THOS. E. KERR

The Cost of Pork Production in Manitoba.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have examined with care the "Statistics on Pork Production" in your issue of the 16th January and I find in it items to which a Manitoba farmer can well take exception.

In the first place the prices quoted are way beyond anything the Manitoba farmer can get for equally as good a quality of feed.

There is no better grain grown than good, finely ground barley to feed and fatten hogs. The peas, corn and rye of Ontario are not a bit better, if as good. This you will find proven in experimental farm feeding in the past fifteen years.

The barley market in Manitoba in the past fifteen years has scarcely exceeded 30c and 24 or 25c. would be nearer the figure. Allowing 30c. and 7c. per bag for crushing the amount, then comes to a little less than \$14 per ton and that is only ¾ the cost reckoned in the second grade price of feed. Taking this value for feed your expense would be reduced as follows: Lot 1 from \$3.68 to \$2.49; Lot 2, from \$3.90 to \$2.60; Lot 3, from \$4.21 to \$2.83, etc., proportionately all through, which would bring the cost to the producer within a price that would make pork growing profitable to the Manitoba farmer.

Again nearly all those men feed heavily on shorts. Now for a Manitoba farmer to feed shorts to fatten hogs he might as well be doing nothing for it simply isn't in it. I have yet to find the man in Manitoba who has bought and fed shorts to hogs who has not lost money on them and I could quote you experiences of men that have tried.

Then again I fail to see the benefit of such large feeding of mangles as some used. Of course mangles are cheap food where labor is not necessarily high, but I have never yet found in studying experimental farm feeding that they were a profitable food for fattening purposes. Now if I have rightly examined the results of those experiments, I have found that the men who feed most largely on one or other of these foods have fed to the least advantage and the higher cost per pound for his pork. So far for criticism. Now to experience. Many of the farmers of Manitoba will remember that in 1896-7 the price of coarse grains was exceptionally low. The price of pork was also low.

In referring to my diary for that winter I find: Dec. 3rd, '96. Bo't. 10 pigs to feed. (I had a lot of barley on hand). Paid for 10 pigs \$15.00. Two of those pigs did not thrive and got weak in the back and died. I fed 85 bushels of barley, weighed, and the milk of three cows until the cows went dry in the winter. Not more than a pail morning and evening. Sold on March 24th, '97 at the low price of 3½c. per lb. live weight and 5% shrinkage. The pigs brought me \$46.85 which less \$15.00 paid for them left me \$31.85 or almost 40c. per bushel for my barley. The barley would have brought me not more than 15c. on the market. I thought it paid me. That is the lowest I ever sold pork. Take another instance. In 1906 I had two sows which gave me 11 pigs each (March 19th and April 1st.) I always wean my pigs at four to five weeks old and by that time had them so used to drinking in a small trough by themselves that they do not miss the mother's milk. I sold two to a neighbor for breeders and took out three more that we needed to eat. These three averaged, dressed, 125 lbs. each. We milked 9 cows (fresh) and raised 4 calves and vealed 4 more. The pigs got the balance of the milk. I bought 150 bushels barley and had considerably less than 100 bushels more (I think about 75 bushels) and three cwt. of shorts with a few small potatoes to get rid of made their summer's feed. When the older lot was 6 months old and the younger 5 months and 20 days I sold 12 of them at 6½c. per lb., averaging in weight 207 lbs. live weight. At the end of another month I killed and sold the balance (5) at 8½c. dressed, making a total, besides the ones we ate, of \$249.00 or allowing the same price for the ones we ate of a grand total of a little over \$280.00. My pigs were shut in small pens, on dry plank floor with a chance to run out as needed for exercise, but not for pasture. I fed no stock food, so called, whatever. The barley was ground fine and soaked morning and evening with the warm milk right from the separator and fed out regularly every day, nearly always sweet. This is the best price I ever sold pork for in Manitoba in 25 years, and I think with best results.

Now, considering these figures and the experience of others I have read or known, I have come to this conclusion: That a farmer in Manitoba can grow a calf (on skimmed milk) from every cow he keeps and 8 pigs (4 in spring and 4 in the fall), on the balance of the milk and 20 bushels of barley per pig, making each pig net 200 lbs. live. This will include the feed of the sow in raising the pigs. In other words a cow and 160 bushels of barley will feed a calf, and 8 pigs to 1600 lbs. and the sow in raising them. With these figures it seems to me that it is not difficult to say whether pork raising can be made profitable in Manitoba or not.

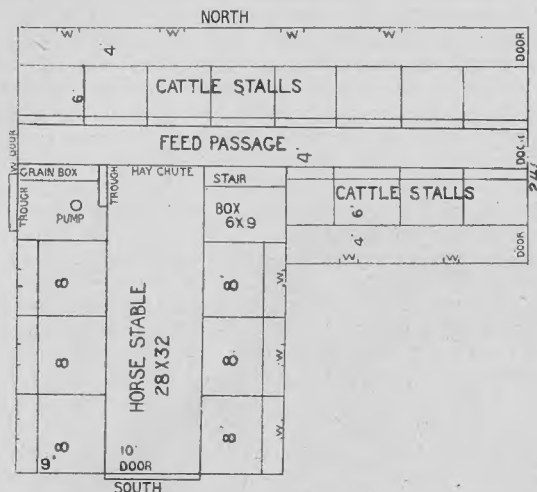
Man.

FARMER.

Suggestions re Stable Plan.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your correspondent in Saskatchewan deserves consideration if he be building for twelve horses and forty to fifty head of cattle. I built a horse barn 28x32 feet with the help of my hired men between seasons. We had no carpenter, and as the plan was my own and I don't think I should want to improve on it if I were building again, I send you a rough draft of the idea, with what



I intend to add as a cow barn some day when I can get a bargain sale of lumber.

Your correspondent can either build for our severe winters, in which case he will provide room for as much roughage—hay and straw—as possible indoors; or if he wants a loft above the horse barn only, he can build much cheaper with a one-storey addition for cattle. He wants to feed all from front, but personally I prefer the horse stalls the other way on, for economy in building and for warmth.

So I would build horse barn on a fourteen inch wide and one foot deep cement foundation set on top of the ground (no need to dig a trench) and in size 28x32 feet. Studding may be either 14 or 16 feet according to amount of loft room required, and the roof a three-quarter pitch supported by purlines, for the wind is to be remembered. From seven to eight feet is high enough for the ceiling and with proper ventilation will give a dry, warm stable. This plan provides for twelve horses in double stalls, a box stall, a stair, and opposite a good well, pump and watering trough. I now build my cow barn to this, across the north end, in the form of a lean-to for the width of the horse barn, twenty-eight feet. Then I continue another twenty-one feet by twenty-four feet in gable or pitch roof form, making an L shaped structure. This gives room for twenty head of cattle. Every additional twenty-one feet will give room for twelve more cattle. The ten foot passage of the horse barn opens into a four foot passage, the full say fifty feet of the cow barn, and the cattle are fed from the front. If a feed loft over the cattle barn be desired studding twelve feet will answer, but if not, then seven feet at the eve and ten at the peak will be good economy in lumber. The hay drops into the junction of the two passages and the straw into the cattle barn feed passage. Bins are cornered in the loft of the horse barn above the water box, and spouts conduct oats and chop into a closet opening on the passage. By the rough sketch enclosed fourteen single sash windows admit light to every stall, and besides that there is the usual long, narrow window sash above the three doors at the south, west and east ends of the passages. There are also two diamond windows in the gable ends of the horse barn near the peak, and the same should be provided if a loft be put above the cattle barn. The horse loft is high enough to justify a hay-fork if desired. Being no artist I cannot send

you elevation plans, but the building looks good, and for practical uses seems to me according to its cost to be about perfect.

Lauder, Man.

J. H. C.

Some Pointers about Barn and Stable Building.

Having seen in your issue of January 2nd a request for someone to give his experience in barn and stable building, I thought it might benefit some of your numerous readers if I gave you some pointers along that line from my operations.

In the summer of 1905 I built a barn 60' by 80 feet with stable underneath, a draft of the plan of the same being here given, from which you can more easily see how I laid it out. Of course the arrangement of the stables could be changed to suit the circumstances. Any structure to be lasting must have a good foundation. So for footing of our barn a trench 30 inches wide and about 15 inches deep was dug. This was filled up to the height of where I wanted to build the wall, with cement concrete in which were used all the stone fillers that could possibly be got in.

Most of the stable walls are built with hollow cement blocks, which I might say make a good, substantial, nice looking, heat and cold non-conducting wall and where good gravel can be got handy, not too expensive when stability is considered.

The blocks are ten inches wide; so you see there are ten inches extra of a footing on each side of the walls and all walls are fair on the center of the footing.

The supporting posts have all got thirty inches square of a footing under them, built the same as under the walls. This footing seems to be quite sufficient as it has been loaded with over 300 tons and no settling has taken place yet. These posts were all sawn from oak.

I put six inch by six inch sills all around on the block walls and ten inch by ten inch timbers on top of supporting posts in cattle stable, seven inch by seven inch in the horse stables.

The stalls and mangers are all made of two inch planks, which give great rigidity. The mangers of the cattle stable are handy and economical in regard to feeding. They have a sloping back with a slatted rack front fastened at the bottom. When the rack is filled the front is thrown forward, but as the cattle eat away the fodder, this rack falls back on the feed, until all is eaten, when it lies on the back of manger. Under this manger is a small shallow trough for roots or chopped feed. By this arrangement the cattle are unable to waste any feed.

You will see by this plan that there is a place 15 by 42 feet on one side of the main cattle stable, in which young cattle can be fed loose from a stationary feed rack. This also has a trough under it.

Just east of the main horse stable there is an open shed 15 by 23 feet. This is handy to run in with a team in a shower, or to back a loaded wagon in over night. Sometimes we use one half boarded up to dump fodder in in winter.

Both horses and cattle are fed from a feed passage in front of them, which makes it very

convenient for feeding. The fodder is brought down to feed passages through chutes. The one over the horse feed passage is four by four feet at bottom and a little less at top: it extends up through the mow to the beam and has a door on top and three down one side to put feed down through.

On the other side of cattle stable there is a root house and harness room. In this harness room we have a six horse-power gasoline engine which we use for sawing wood; also for grinding, and pumping water when the wind is too scarce for running the wind mill, which, by the way, is, I believe, the cheapest power that a farmer can have.

The well, which is a bored one, is almost in the center of the whole stable, being located in the wall between the horse and cattle stables. The water is pumped up into a large tank in the corner of the granary above. This tank is closed in, but part of the floor on which it rests is left open to allow the heat from the stable to surround it and keep the water from freezing. From this tank pipes bring the water to the most convenient places for watering.

The frame of this barn is what is known as a timber frame and it was all sawn. The plates, beams and posts are all seven by eight inches, and all the girths are six by six inches. The principal posts are twenty-five feet long and the side ones twelve feet. Girths are put in every four feet and these boarded perpendicular with inch shiplap, and I covered the joints with two inch level-edged batons. I put on a broken roof and hip the top part half way up.

The joists all over the building are three by eight inches, with two feet centers. The flooring is two ply of one inch boards with tar-paper between, except the drive-way, and it is half inch tar-paper and two inch. By this arrangement the hot air from the stables does not get up through to spoil the feed.

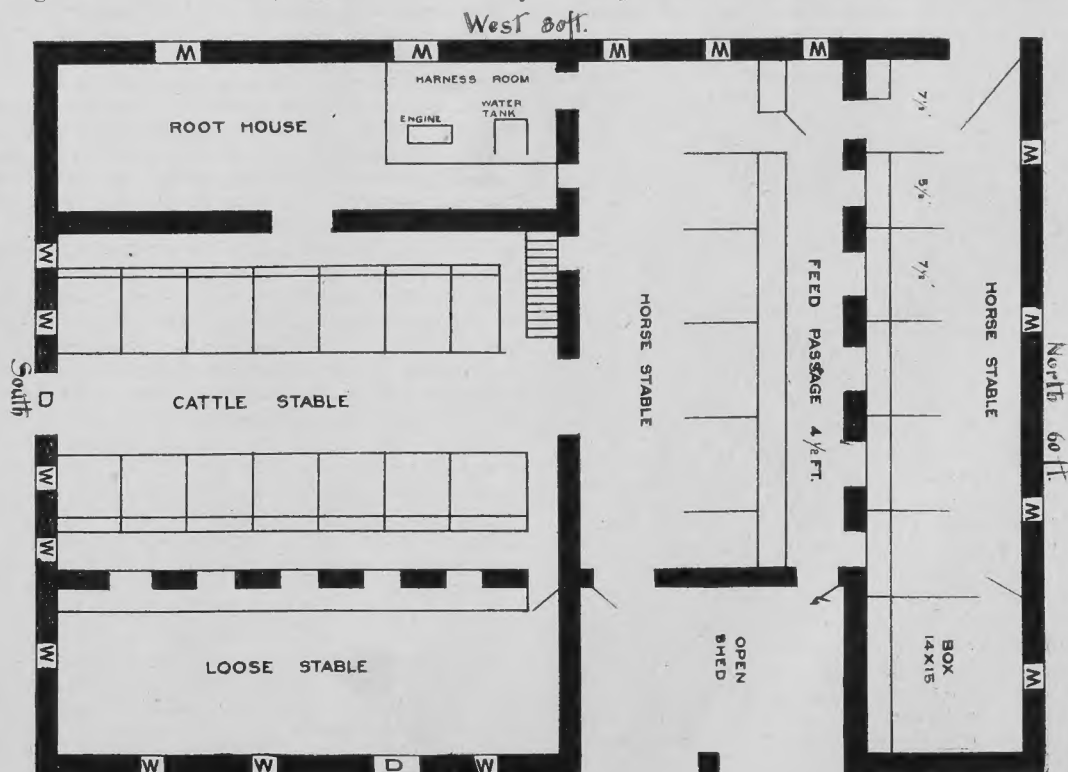
Being puzzled as to how to light this barn so as to have plenty of light whether full or empty, the plan of lighting it from the top of the roof was adopted. About five feet of the roof boards were left off at the peak and a cupola four feet high and six feet wide was built all along the top. Five double windows on each side and single ones in the ends, with the half of the double ones to slide, was the arrangement. I might say that we were more than pleased with the experiment, as the lighting was a complete success.

A ventilator two feet square runs up out of both the horse and cattle stables right out through the roof of the barn, with a door at the bottom to regulate the ventilation of the stables.

A suitable sized granary is above the horse stable, where we put our oats, barley, etc., which we want for feeding. The grinder is on top of the granary and the chop can be spouted into bins below according to what it is used for. The chop for the horses falls down out of the bin into a small feed box in the passage below.

There is a drive-way up into the barn on one side and this is the way that we fill the barn and granary. The hay and sheaves are all unloaded with a hay fork.

To go more into minute detail would take up



too much space, but I think any person wanting to build a barn and stable about this size might get a few pointers from this that might help him out a little, as everything about it is original. We have used it for a year and a half and don't see where it could be improved upon.

W. SAUNDERSON.

FARM

What's the Matter with Rye-Grass?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of January 9th in your answer to "Taffy" you state that Western rye grass is well liked by some feeders and by others abhorred. Will you kindly give their reason for this? Last spring I seeded twenty acres mixed with the barley crop and drilled in (shallow). The same has grown splendidly. Will frost kill it if mixed with wheat and sown on summer fallow as soon as fit to work this spring? Soil, sandy loam.

CENTRAL MANITOBA.

[We have generally found that when rye grass has been discredited the crop has been allowed to become too ripe before being cut. Other grasses also become woody when left to get too ripe or when not well cured, but rye grass seems to lose its sweetness and nutriment quicker than some others, after a certain period of its growth. We have also heard some complaints that stock do not like rye grass hay, but we think that they soon acquire a taste for it if it has been well cured.

The seed sown as proposed should grow well and not suffer any injury—Ed.]

Virden Seed Fair and Stock Judging Contest.

The Annual Seed Fair of the Virden Agricultural Society was held on Tuesday, Feb. 5th, and despite the weather, proved a great success. This enterprising society this year introduced a novel idea in the form of a stock judging contest for the young men. The seed fair, stock judging contest, addresses and banquet combined to make the day a profitable and pleasant one to those who attended.

In the forenoon the grain was judged by Mr. J. Bracken of The Dominion Seed Branch and Mr. S. A. Bedford of Brandon. At 1 p. m. the stock judging commenced. Mr. E. A. Stout of Westbourne outlined the method of procedure and seventeen young men entered the competition. In judging horses the winners were: 1st, John Shoemaker (cup) \$10.00; 2nd, James Gardner, \$4.00; 3rd, Stuart Gellie, \$2.00.

In judging cattle the ten dollar prize went to James Gardner, the 2nd prize of \$4 went to Hugh McIvor, and the third to Lyman Taff. These prizes were donated by Col. Hosmer, the enthusiastic president of the society and member of the Agricultural College Advisory Board.

At the close of the contest, which was held in the fire hall, the audience removed to the school building, where Mr. Bracken and Mr. Bedford delivered addresses on "How Shall We Maintain the Productiveness and Quality of Farm Crops." It was answered by four ways: first, intelligently combatting plant diseases (rust and smut); second, using only the best for seed; third, systematically fighting weeds; and fourth, maintaining soil fertility. Mr. Bracken spoke on the first two points and Mr. Bedford on the last two. A hearty discussion characterized the meeting and all went away well pleased.

The exhibition of seed grain was large and of a good quality. Each exhibit consisted of an uncleaned (as from thresher) and a cleaned sample. In a class of eighteen entries in Red Fyfe, James Douglas was first, Stewart Kelly second, Elmer English third and J. Clendenning fourth. In 12 entries in oats Wm. Reid was first, securing 98 1/2 points of a possible hundred; James Douglas was second with 97 1/2; "Col." Ivens third; and Herb Cook fourth. J. McPhail showed a beautiful sample of imported black oats which, though rather thick in the hull, promises to be an extraordinary yielder. In barley, James Elder carried off the honors with a fine sample. "Col." Ivens won first with a bag of extraordinarily good timothy seed. Kenneth McIvor, the celebrated improver of Western rye grass, won first in this class. Mr. McIvor also showed a bag of English blue grass seed, another variety that he hopes to be able to develop into a suitable grass for Western Canada. In flax Wm. Reed won an easy first.

At 9 p. m. the members of the Agricultural Society and leading men of the town sat down to the annual banquet of the Society, thus fittingly closing a very profitable day. After satisfying the inner man for the greater part of an hour, the toast list was proceeded with, Col. Hosmer presiding:

A letter of regret, from Provincial-Treasurer Agnew, regretting his inability to be present, was read. He stated, however, that \$1,000 would be forthcoming in a grant from the Legislature to assist in securing permanent buildings for the Society. After well merited toasts to the president, Col. Hosmer and the manager, James Rothine, "Auld Lang Syne" brought the Second Annual Seed Fair to a close.

The Homesteaders' Circle.

Since the great majority of new settlers, particularly homesteaders, find it impossible to proceed with their building and improving in the most economical manner, that is, they have to go to the expense of temporary building and purchase of machinery on notes, it has been suggested that some of those who have come through these experiences outline the course they would recommend to new comers. No two men we suppose would proceed in the same way to erect buildings, to break the same amount of land, to invest available money, and to conduct other details of management; hence a discussion of different methods would be interesting and instructive. Perhaps some of our new settlers could tell us how they propose to avoid the expense of building twice in a very few years; how much time they intend to spend on their own places; how they intend to buy their implements so that too much of their cost will not come out of the first crop or the money on hand at settling; what side issues if any, are followed to keep down living expenses; and whether or not a definite plan is being followed. This discussion would very properly be called the homesteaders' circle and we shall be glad to have as many as can be accommodated to sit in. Tell your neighbors what you think, it is to them you write, not to the editor.

well known that in the early part of the season all the available cars are naturally rushed to points where there is opposition, while those having no alternative but to await the company's pleasure are set aside until a more convenient season.

On the other hand the convention passed some resolutions that appear to the writer to be unworkable and passed without due consideration and regard for the interests of others, from which standpoint the Government would be in duty bound to consider them. Reciprocal demurrage is a far reaching question and requires grave consideration. There is a great difference between a farmer that only has himself and a few thousand bushels of wheat to look to, and a big corporation that has to cater to the wants of all classes and conditions of people throughout a vast area extending for thousands of miles, and it might lead to serious complications entirely unlooked for. For instance, we will suppose a farmer has five thousand bushels of wheat he wishes to get shipped out before the close of navigation. He goes to the station and orders five cars. If at the end of a week the company found themselves unable to supply these cars, this fortunate individual would then be enjoying a private income of five dollars per day, and then of course so long as the pay car came along on time it would not matter much whether the other did or not. It may be argued



FARM HOME OF MR. A. GRANT, SIDNEY, MAN.

More Equipment and Fewer Losses.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As much has been said and written of late upon the transportation difficulties, and as the car shortage still continues to be a burning question, it may not be considered inconsistent to pass a few more remarks upon this already much discussed subject. Six months have now passed since the opening of the grain season, and there is probably not twenty-five per cent. of the crop taken out from this part of the province yet. Although the line has been practically cleared for some time the arrival of cars continues to be painfully slow and most of the elevators stand for the greater part of the time with their doors closed. And as the advent of spring gives promise of a great increase in immigration, miles of projected new railroad construction combined with a general increase of business throughout the entire system, it gives rise to some speculations as to not only whether there is prospect of much relief before spring, but it appears doubtful whether the elevators will be emptied before the time returns to refill them. That the C. P. R. have done much during the past two years to eliminate the difficulties of transportation is self-evident from the increase of the number of trains that pass daily over the main line, but the requirements of the country appear to have passed altogether beyond them. The grain growers at Brandon passed many useful resolutions, among others being the enforced equality in the distribution of cars. Probably no part of the country, if this resolution were carried into effect, would be more directly benefited than central and western Saskatchewan. It is

that one man would not be allowed to order five cars at once, but under any condition it would be very liable to prove a serious menace for the companies. Among the many questions discussed at the Regina convention that of double tracking between Fort William and Moose Jaw would appear to give the greatest promise of fruitful results. If this were done it would enable all trains to proceed much more rapidly to their destination and with the least possible delay, and would tend to minimize the number of accidents, which seem to increase in the same ratio as the traffic, and could not fail to give substantial and lasting benefit.

The inland elevator system might give some temporary relief, but if the present rapid rate of increase continues owing chiefly to the introduction of steam plowing in new districts, unless the forces of nature intervene, the effect of a ten million bushel inland system, three years hence would scarcely be noticed.

Perhaps, to probe to the root of the difficulty, it might be found in this: that the railway companies appear to be suffering from a severe attack of some mania that has taken possession of the many private individuals, that of unbridled grab. It appears to be the policy of the railway companies at the present time, in order to head off some less fortunate competitor, to rush new lines with the greatest despatch into all parts of the country that give promise of a future paying traffic, regardless of the interests and requirements of those that are already clustered around their existing systems. If the Government would suspend all charters except that of double tracking for a period of two years, and give the

companies a chance to catch up and thoroughly equip the lines they now have in operation, it should do much to relieve the present trouble. I admit this might cause some temporary hardship on those that have gone ahead of the projected railways, but it is obvious that so long as there is habitable land to be obtained settlement will continue to keep correspondingly in advance of the railway, and to continue to allow companies to exhaust much of their energies in pushing new railroads into wild and unsettled districts before they can begin to handle the traffic that has already accumulated along their lines is like adding insult to injury, and is simply to court disaster.

E. C. SKINNER.

Seed Judging Competition at Brandon.

This is the first time a seed judging competition has been attempted in Manitoba, and the number of competitors, and the deep interest taken was most gratifying to those who are trying to promote clean seed. There were two classes, large and small grains, the first being wheat and oats, and the second timothy and clover. In addition to the prizes offered by the seed grain branch, the Steel, Briggs Co. and the Rennie Seed Co. contributed \$10 for special prizes.

The competition was in the form of first placing the seed and then giving to a committee the reason for so doing. Superintendent Bracken then placed the grains and gave his reason for so doing. The judges, Prof. Folley and H. McFayden, of Regina, made the awards. Judging timothy and clover, Tully Elder was first and Chas. Yule was second. There were six competitors in this class. In wheat and oats D. C. Bell was first and A. Cooper second. There were nineteen competitors in this class. Prof. Bolley particularly complimented the competitors on the reasons given, and to the writer stated that he was delighted with the work being done by the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and that it would take years for them to catch up to Canada in this work.

THE LIVE STOCK COMPETITORS.

Considerable interest was shown in this line of endeavour, so much so that some of the older heads took a hand in it and won out. In the judging of beef cattle the competitors were: A. B. Potter, E. R. Fenton, Chas. Yule, W. J. Hampton, W. H. English.

The rule was half an hour for inspection of the animals, using score cards and writing out the reasons for the findings; then each student was to explain these reasons to the audience. The judge in charge of the class was Dr. Standish of Walkerton, who placed the animals and then scored the competitors according to their placing and for the reasons given. A. B. Potter of Montgomery got first with a score of 85 out of 100, thus winning in addition to the prize offered, the fine medal offered by Walter James & Sons of Rosser, Man. Chas. Yule was second with a score of 70.

In the hog judging the competitors were the same as in the cattle and first honors went to A. B. Potter with a score of 98, J. H. Hampton was second with a score of 85.

In the judging of heavy horses for prizes and Dr. Thompson's gold medal, considerable interest was evinced, the competitors having the good fortune to work over animals of considerable merit from the stud of the late Henry Nichol. The judges' rulings showed that they were sticklers for quality.

The competitors in the horse judging were A. B. Potter, E. R. Fenton, J. H. Hampton, T. J. Scott, Thompson and A. Graham. Andrew Graham came first, with a score of 90, and J. H. Hampton second with a score of 85.

Corn Growing can be made General in Western Canada.

The cost of clover seed has often been given as a reason for the lack of persistence in attempting to grow it after a failure or two with the legume, although we do not think there is a great deal in that argument.

With respect to corn there is not even that excuse, for if the seed be procured from a reliable seed house, such rarely fails to germinate and grow a good crop, if properly sown and cultivated later on. The growing of corn on land otherwise intended for summer fallow saves money to the farmer and gets the land into good shape for subsequent crops, such as wheat. Tests made at different experiment stations have shown this to be a fact; viz., that the substitution of a corn crop for the summer fallow had proven beneficial and more remunerative than the latter. We have no hesitation in recommending other varieties to Western farmers than those grown at the Dominion Experimental farms, and would strongly urge the planting of such as are referred to in the article on corn, February 13th issue. Varieties such as the North Western Dent, Mercer and Gehu have been grown in various parts of Western Canada and have ripened

there. Gehu has been grown and ripened at Rosser, Man., and Medicine Hat, Alta., and we think it will be agreed that if possible varieties should be grown that will ripen in the country. With sweet corn, a letter from Pakam, Alta., states that seed sown May 24th was fit for the table in August and cobs from that planting were exhibited at Vegreville fair in the fall. We trust that many of our readers will make the attempt to grow corn this season, and also sow some clover, which makes a good running mate for the aboriginal cereal.

Enquires about Preston.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was in conversation recently with a man who has farmed more or less extensively for the past twenty years in the vicinity of Wolseley, Sask. In this conversation I chanced to remark that I had purchased some Preston wheat for this year's seed. My friend advised me very earnestly not to sow it, claiming that he had tried it and found it much inferior to Red Fyfe wheat. This farmer of twenty years experience made these charges against Preston wheat as compared with Red Fyfe:

1. It is more liable to lodge.
2. It is more liable to be smutty.
3. It is not so heavy, comparing measured bushels.
4. It cannot be successfully threshed, as much of the grain will go into the straw stacks.
5. It is no earlier than Red Fyfe.
6. The yield per acre is not so good as Red Fyfe.
7. Bearded wheat never yields so heavily as bald wheat under same conditions.

In reply to these charges I asked how it was that Preston wheat should be recommended by the managers of the experimental farms at Brandon and Indian Head. He replied that as Preston wheat was originated by Dr. Wm. Saunders the Experimental farm managers were naturally ambitious to see Preston wheat come to the front.

Myself and some others will be obliged to you for your opinion of Preston wheat in reply to these seven charges against it. We are new settlers in this country and naturally wish to make no mistake in the kind of seed to sow even for one year.

Sask.

W. G. K.

[The Wolseley farmer is perhaps a little extreme in his opinions, more particularly as the Preston is being more carefully bred and selected than any other variety, and some of the objections to it when it was first introduced, are being eliminated by the natural processes of adaptation and by selection.

Its strain is probably softer than that of Fyfe and consequently a crop would be more liable to lodge on rich land where moisture is plentiful, but in average soils and in average season it may be depended upon to stand up.

We do not know that it can be shown that where equally good treatment is given Preston and Red Fyfe seed the one is more liable to smut than the other, but if sown without treatment we should not be surprised if in most cases the Preston were the more smutty.

As for weight this is a characteristic of grain that does not depend upon variety alone, and if a crop be light in weight it cannot be said that it is because it is Red Fyfe or Preston of any other variety.

We have never before heard it claimed that Preston did not separate as easily as other varieties. This also would depend more upon other things; such as ripeness, dryness, etc., than upon variety.

There is absolutely no question about Preston being earlier than Red Fyfe, generally from seven to ten days.

Probably it is not as good a universal yielder as Red Fyfe, not being so generally adapted to various soils.

We do not know that the fact that the chaff is bearded or bald effects in any way the yield of the grain. Nor do we know that incidentally a bearded chaff is associated with reduced yields.

We might here repeat, however, that a person should not go too extremely into any variety until its suitability for a particular locality has been determined.—Ed.]

Congress is wrestling with the idea of federal standards for cereals and federal inspection at all leading grain centers. Thus they reciprocate, by taking a leaf out of our book by imitating the Dominion system.

DAIRY

Churning Trouble Discussed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If you will allow me a little space in your valuable paper, I should like to say a few words regarding difficulty with "sleepy" or unchurnable cream. In certain districts, and at certain seasons of the year, great trouble is sometimes experienced in getting butter to come. This may be due to the following causes:

1. Dirty milking.
2. Dairy utensils not properly cleaned.
3. Food of the cows.
4. Cows far advanced in milking season.
5. Churning cream too thick and at too low a temperature.
6. Neglecting to ventilate the churn.

I will give a few hints how to overcome the difficulty in as few words as possible.

1. Previous to milking, the cows' udders, teats and quarters should be well wiped with a rough, dry cloth, and the hands of the milkers washed and dried thoroughly, and on no occasion should milk be left standing in the stable after milking is finished, as it will take on any disagreeable flavors the place is subjected to; also, dirt and particles of dust fall in the pail, producing undesirable changes in the milk.

2. All dairy utensils should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded, occasionally scrubbed out with sand or lime, and never wiped or dried with a cloth.

3. Crushed oats, bran mash, meal and hay may be given to dairy cows, both with advantage and profit. Turnips may also be fed in moderation, and along with other food, but should not be given in too large quantities. A simple way of preventing roots from flavoring milk is to give them in the first meal after the cows have been milked.

4. Sometimes slow-churning cream is directly due to the fact that a majority of the cows in a herd are far advanced in milking season, and besides being difficult to churn, the cream has frequently a bitter, disagreeable taste. It is essential that cows should be off milk entirely for about eight weeks before calving.

5. If cream be so thick that it will not run through an ordinary straining cloth easily, it is too thick for buttermaking, and should be diluted with pure water, preferably water which has been boiled and cooled. The object of straining is to reduce the cream to a uniform consistency and to ensure it being clean; also as a guide to proper thickness.

As dealing with temperatures for raising, ripening and churning cream would take up too much space, suffice the following table as a guide. If the temperature of the churning-room or dairy be 70 degrees F., the cream may be churned at from 50 to 54 degrees F.

Dairy, 50 degrees F.; cream, 58 to 60 degrees F.

Dairy, 60 degrees F.; cream, 56 degrees F.

On no occasion should hot water be added to cream in the churn, as this injures the flavor and color of the butter.

Care should be taken to ventilate the churn during the first ten minutes, as if this be neglected the gases will mix with the cream and cause it to increase in volume, and become foamy or "sleepy."

The difficulty may be overcome, to a certain extent, by heating the cream to 150 degrees F., and then cooling it quickly to 60 or 65 degrees F. It should then be mixed with about one-third its bulk of skim milk and ripened as quickly as possible, after which churning may be done at a considerably higher temperature than necessary under ordinary conditions. Sometimes it is necessary to disinfect the cow stables. Of course, it must not be forgotten that in dairying we are always waging warfare against those foes (i. e., bacteria), and the best and surest weapon for victory is thorough cleanliness. W. C. J.

[In reference to the above article, Prof. H. H. Dean, of O. A. C., Guelph, writes:—"I have no special comments to make on the enclosed communication, except that I think the writer has not clear ideas on what may be called the science and practice of dairying. His fifth point on the straining of cream is not, I think, according to the best practices, as we never strain cream through a cloth, nor do we strain it with the idea of reducing it to a 'uniform consistency.' The

chief object of straining cream is to take out any particles of dried cream or curdy matter which may be present. His table on the relation of the temperature of the churning-room to the temperature at which cream should be churned is quite erroneous, as the temperature of the room is only one factor which enters into the question of the proper temperature for churning cream. I also think the plan of mixing the cream with one-third its bulk of skim milk is altogether objectionable, unless the cream be very rich in fat, as this plan would make the cream so thin that it would have to be churned at such a high temperature the butter would likely be soft."—Ed.]

The Milk Supply of Cities.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Permit me to say I don't quite agree with the remarks of Mr. John J. White in your issue of Feb. 6th re the above. How can the benefits to the consumer be imaginary that are derived from pasteurizing and clarifying milk, when it is conclusively proved that the first process has the effect of killing all the pathogenic bacteria existing in it when raised to 165°F.? It is not known how far the action of heat on milk affects digestive qualities. Certainly milk which has been heated is curdled less readily by rennet than that which still retains its natural temperature, but there are good grounds for the view that this is due to the disposition of calcium salts rather than any change in the casein. What is the normal condition of milk? Is its original sterility due to the fact that bacteria cannot gain access to the milk glands from without so long as the udder is not injured in any way and that the udder can only be infected by bacteria from within from the different internal parts of the animal body, when these parts themselves are infected with bacteria; i. e., are not in their normal healthy condition. Such being the case the nearer we get to the above conditions (sterility) the better. Professors of Dairying, the medical profession and bacteriologists know the only way out of the difficulty is by artificial handling, cleansing by centrifugal force the absolute method of removing the impurities which get into milk during the milking and transit playing an important part in the infection of bacteria. The microscopic examination gives a good indication of their origin. After milk had been strained by upward filtration through a fine gauze of 2,800 meshes to the square inch, I put it through a centrifugal cleanser before a number of medical men. When machine stopped a close examination of its interior revealed the fact that it contained several impurities; such as manure particles, fodder particles (which had not passed the alimentary canal of the animals) molds and other fungi, particles of skin, cheesy lumps, slimy substances with a firmer nucleus, shining, fat like bodies, fine floss and grains and similar matter. We know in what way the above process changes the constituency of milk when it adds to its value as food and removes nothing from it but dirt. The city milkman knows (or ought to know) when milk has been carelessly handled by the farmer, and will not buy it if he has a reputation to hold amongst his customers. The excessive infant mortality in our cities has been proved to be due to feeding them with impure and impoverished milk heavily charged with organisms. If people would insist upon being supplied with pure, wholesome dairy produce they would only buy from establishments who were in a position to handle and deal with it in hygienic, sanitary, up-to-date methods by the use of strict cleanliness in connection with everything and everybody that comes in contact with this important product. I should imagine one of the causes of so much poor milk being sold in our cities has something to do with its production. Either that or the production has something to do with the poor milk which our correspondent speaks of. The charges he makes against Manitoba dairying, if sustained, lead up to the fact that we want more scientific instruction in this growing industry. Man.

N. J. D.

Cow Testing Association at Qu'Appelle.

The farmers of Qu'Appelle district have organized a cow-testing association. The object of the association is to ascertain the revenue that each cow in their herds is returning. Samples of each cow's milk will be taken and preserved for monthly tests, and also records of the individual milk production will be kept. By this means the value of each herd in general and the individ-

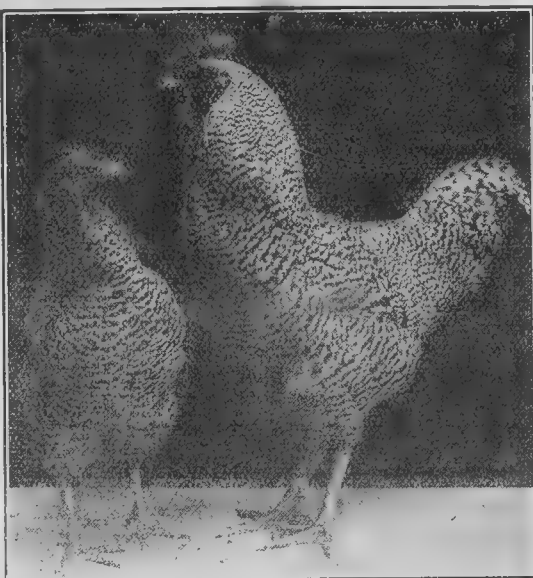
ual cow in particular can be closely figured, and a course of selection in breeding adopted whereby the heifer calves from only the most profitable cows will be raised, and the cows that are not paying for their board discarded.

The Department of Agriculture, Regina, through the Superintendent of Dairying, will provide blank forms for recording the weight of the milk, will do the testing once a month, and compile the reports. This is getting at the foundation of the dairy industry, and by weeding out the unprofitable cows in the herd, average value can be raised to such a standard as will command attention and induce the development of this branch of farming.

POULTRY

The "Schoolmarm" Runs an Incubator.

When the schoolmarm was a child she was called inquisitive, prying, etc., because she was always "poking her nose into other people's business." For instance, since her



SHOW PAIR OF "OLD CHIEF" BARRED ROCKS
LETHBRIDGE PRIZE WINNERS.

back ached enough to prevent her weeding the vegetable garden—flower beds had a different effect—it was manifestly none of her business whether the strawberries were treated according to the most approved methods or not, and since she could not even gather the eggs without breaking them, what business had she to read the poultry columns and be continually quoting So-and-So's opinion on "the way to make hens lay?" Moreover, since the determination to be a schoolmarm had possessed her from the first day her nearest brother had come from school with glowing tales of the teacher's beauty, style and unlimited authority, why should she "waste her time" reading about gardens and chickens and latterly incubators?



A PAIR OF BUFF ORPINGTONS AT LETHBRIDGE
POULTRY SHOW, BRED AND OWNED BY
OLD CHIEF YARDS.

In time she realized this early ambition, but found there was a side to the teacher's life not seen by that "nearest brother". Whenever experiences were particularly bitter she had vague notions of some day engaging in gardening and poultry farming, for vegetables and chickens won't speak ill of you behind your back nor yet tell you the nasty things someone else has said of you, but her love of the work chained her until a greater love set her free.

Then came her opportunity and she was not slow to seize it. The first payment on an incubator and brooder, the eggs, and other expenses of running, would cost no more than about seventy hens brought in the fall, and surely she could raise that number though she were a greenhorn. Besides, her work would cause a pleasurable excitement in her somewhat dull life and scarcely be a task. Thus she reasoned.

Accordingly an incubator (a Chatham No. 2) was ordered, received and set up in the kitchen (which was also the bedroom); early in April. It was not an ideal place for it to be sure, for the temperature must inevitably vary greatly between noon on baking day and midnight, especially if it stormed, but then the advantage of sleeping near her work was apparent, for when the room got cold it was the work of an instant to hop out of bed and increase the flame. When the house was warm she turned down the lamp and saved coal oil. It meant constant watchfulness, but that was all. The most serious difficulty was with the moisture. There was so much from the cooking, washing, etc., it was difficult to get a sufficient air cell in the eggs, but by careful cooling it was accomplished. But that is anticipating.

The first difficulty she found was in regulating the damper. This must be done before the eggs are put in and the manufacturers advise running the machine empty for a day in order to do so. Our schoolmarm found three days necessary to get it to her satisfaction, but the certainty that she could depend on it more than compensated for the time and oil consumed.

In the meantime she selected the eggs. Her capital being limited she must perforce be contented with eggs obtainable from her neighbors none of whom kept purebred stock. These neighbors, however, were most kind and gave only the freshest eggs and, moreover, the privilege of selecting herself those which best suited her fancy, and this is what she learned. Choose eggs of uniform size and shape. If you can't get all large eggs take all small ones. If you can't get enough of one size to fill the tray run the machine half full. It will pay. The tray will hold more if they be uniform, and you will have much less bother in turning them; and also for some unexplained reason the large among the small or the small among the large do not hatch well. The germ may seem as strong and all may go well for a time, but in the end you rarely get a chicken from the odd eggs. Unsymmetrical eggs—well, schoolmarm, they are freaks to begin with and are not to be encouraged.

Two other points which cannot be emphasized too strongly are:—Attend to the machine regularly and follow the rules given.

The temperature must be uniform. Now this requires the closest attention. Of course, in an ideal place this would not be so difficult as in a kitchen, for an ideal place is one where the temperature varies only slightly if at all; but wherever your machine may be you must attend to the cleaning and filling of the lamp at a stated hour. A well trimmed, well filled lamp gives much more heat than a badly trimmed, half empty one and gives off much less foul gas. The difference is much greater than a good many people believe. It does not take long to clean and fill a lamp, but to some people it is never convenient to do so at a stated time every day. Nevertheless it must be done if you would succeed.

A book of rules accompanies all reliable machines. Study that thoroughly before you begin operations at all; then lay it on the incubator—and don't dare to lay anything else with it—for daily reference. The schoolmarm found that the man who wrote the book knew what he was talking about to the last smallest detail, and is worth heeding. Sometimes the instructions were against all her preconceived notions of what was good for the eggs, but she found it paid to follow.

But someone asks, "Did the investment pay?" Oh, yes; but that's quite another tale, for much transpires between hatching the chicks and marketing the same. But one word of advice the schoolmarm gives for all of it, "If you don't

love, actually love, the work, don't engage in it. To be truly a success you must put your very self into the raising of chickens as much as into teaching children." A noted horse thief once said that the only way to steal horses was to ride after the bunch until you could not ride another step; then ride twenty miles further before you stopped; and that's the way to succeed in anything. Do all you can, then do a little more and the crown is yours.

L. R. H.

Manitoba Poultry Association.

Next year's poultry show under the auspices of the above association is to be held at Neepawa.

The new officers are: Patrons, R. P. Roblin, Hon. Clifford Sifton, Dr. S. W. McInnis, M. P. P.; E. L. Drewry and C. Whitehead: honorary president, J. H. Howden, M. P. P.; president, Dr. J. R. McRae, Neepawa; first vice-president, J. H. Irwin, Neepawa; second vice-president, T. H. Chambers, Brandon; secretary, R. D. Young, Neepawa; treasurer, G. Hamilton, Neepawa; executive committee, Geo. Plunkett, H. Hodkinson, S. Benson, Neepawa; J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; P. Kahler, Moline; John Kitson, Macdonald; auditors, F. J. Clark; W. Press: representative to Winnipeg Industrial, W. Rutherford; representative to Brandon fair, T. Chambers; representative to Virden, J. W. Higginbotham; representative to Neepawa, W. H. Hodkinson.

The Lethbridge Poultry Show.

The Third Annual Winter Show of the Lethbridge Poultry and Pet Stock Association was held Wednesday, Feb. 13th. Like its predecessors it was a decided success, over two hundred birds being on exhibition. This is a utility show, and only utility birds were exhibited. While individual birds were not better than previous years, the average excellence was much higher. Indeed, as the judge, Mr. E. N. Barker of Cardston, who has officiated at some of the big shows in the East expressed it, "The quality would do credit to much more pretentious shows."

Apart from a nice lot of White Wyandottes shown by Arthur Perrey, Cardston, the birds were all shown by local breeders. Mr. Cook of the Eden Rest Poultry Yards had the largest exhibit, showing some sixty birds of different varieties. The Old Chief Poultry Farm had a strong display of nice birds in several classes. In Leghorns, Sam Jones made a good showing, while J. C. Livingston made the biggest showing in Buff Rocks. For the first time, Barred Rocks were not the largest class, White Wyandottes being more numerous. The Barred Rock exhibit was weakened by the absence of the birds from the Chinook Yards. Owing to press of other business, Mr. Hamilton did not show this year.

In spite of the severe weather, the birds were in splendid health, eloquent testimony to the fitness of this district for Poultry keeping. A few frozen combs only detracted from the looks of some specimens.

The old birds in Barred Rocks were large and strong, yet well shaped and of good color. First cock was good in shape and barring; second ran him close though five years old. The hens were all big, sappy females, the winning one weighing ten pounds. The youngsters, except first pullet, were not so growthy as they ought to be and hardly up to standard weights.

White Rocks, a fit class, taking first in breeding pens. Buff Rocks, much better both in size and color than at previous shows, J. C. Livingston getting the prize for best pullet in show with one of his.

praise for the excellent arrangement of the exhibits the birds of each variety being grouped together making comparison easy.

Mr. E. N. Barker as judge had a difficult position, but gave splendid satisfaction. One could not but admire the care he took in placing the awards. Two or three slips were made, but these were plainly owing to poor light part of the day, and the crowding of too many birds in some of the coops.

The birds were usually well cooped. Indeed, the coops are the regulation exhibition coops used at the big shows.

Poultry raising is bound to become an important industry in southern Alberta, and the Lethbridge Show is doing much to encourage the raising of the right kind of stock.

Owing to sickness in his family, Mr. W. A. Foley, the Government Poultry Commissioner, was unable to be present with his exhibit of poultry appliances. Mr. Foley is an enthusiastic poultry man, and his talks are always appreciated by Lethbridge poultry keepers.

The following is a list of the winning exhibitors: Barred Rocks—Eden Rest; Old Chief; D. J. Whitney; J. H. Morgan; Geo. Moore: White Rocks—Old Chief Yards; Eden Rest; Geo. Moore: Buff Rocks—J. C. Livingston; Eden Rest; Ed. McKenzie: White Wyandottes—Eden Rest; Robert Harvie; James Moore; Arthur Perry; S. J. McDairmid: Silver Laced—John Phillips: Golden Laced—John Phillips; Robert Harvie: Buff—Eden Rest; S. C. Brown Leghorns—Ed. McKenzie; Geo. Moore; Sam Jones; Eden Rest: R. C. Brown Leghorns—Sam Jones; Geo. Moore: Minorcas—Sam Jones: Buff Orpingtons—Eden Rest; Old Chief; James Shaw; P. H. Ashcroft: White Leghorns—Wm. Carter; Eden Rest: Light Brahmas—W. P. Hutton; Ed. Hagell; Mr. Bailey: Turkeys—Old Chief; Eden Rest: Ducks—Eden Rest; D. J. Whitney; P. Ashcroft.

Horticulture and Forestry

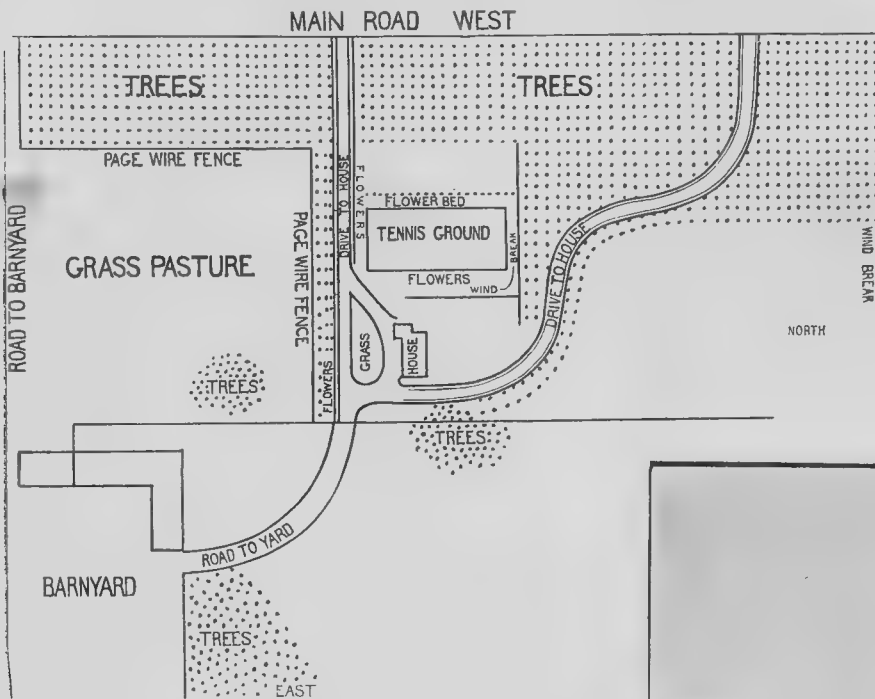
A Hotbed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Will you please give instructions through your columns on "How to make a hotbed."

W. E. B.

In the making of a hotbed one should be able to obtain fresh horse manure either in the quantity desired or by degrees until sufficient is



These illustrations of Mr. Shepherd's surroundings show what can be accomplished in a short time with trees and flowers. Nine years ago the land about was wild and scrubby. HOME OF W. SHEPHERD, RATHWELL, MAN.

An Extreme Case of Poultry.

We are in receipt of the following proposition from a Saskatchewan breeder:

"Can a person not make more money out of raising poultry than farming?"

"Is there not more money to be made by feeding your grain to hogs and chickens or any other stock in Saskatchewan than by selling the grain?"

These questions suppose extreme cases. We should not think of advising Saskatchewan farmers to keep enough poultry, hogs, cattle and horses to eat up the greater part of their grain, for the reason that they would not find a market for such a quantity of meat, but every farmer should watch the markets and as nearly as possible endeavour to keep pace with the increasing demand for poultry, eggs and pork. As conditions now exist there is certainly good money in the grain fed to poultry and hogs, and if every farmer increased his production in these lines by ten per cent. each year we believe the market would still absorb them at paying prices. This also is the proper principle to work upon; namely, a gradual increase in whatever line the market appears to demand rather than a sudden turn from the production of one class of commodity to another, unless a person happens to be peculiarly situated so that he can take an immediate advantage of certain conditions that make a certain line of work exceptionally profitable.

Wyandottes made a nice showing, the young stock in whites being particularly good. The Buffs shown by Eden Rest were a nice lot and carried off the bulk of ten prizes. The exhibits of silver and gold-laced Wyandottes were of more than average quality.

The Buff Orpingtons were not quite so uniform in color as the other buff breeds, a number of white or black feathers showing. The first cockerel, however, was a very rich even buff, though not mature as yet. First pullet got the blue ribbon as best pullet in the show.

The Light Brahmas were a small class, all weak in wing-marking, but of the kind to make a good roast. Leghorns were a thrifty bunch, looking very trim and stylish, and evidently ready to help supply. Some of the birds were not fit enough and a few were disfigured by crooked breast bones. Poultry raisers cannot be too careful in selecting breeders without this deformity. A nineteen pound turkey, delightfully white and fat, suffered in appearance from a twisted sternum.

The management of the show, the president J. E. Clark, the secretary, A. E. Humphries, and particularly the superintendent, J. W. Bawden, deserve

procured. This manure should be turned frequently to prevent burning or firefanning, and be in a rather moist condition when the bed is made. The bed may be made either entirely under the surface of the ground, or upon the ground. The former method is the better for many reasons. Less manure is required, the heat is retained longer and no unsightly pile of manure can be seen. If one wishes a bed of this kind, a pit should be dug the required size, using plank, brick or stone for the sides and ends. Into this pit the manure may be thrown, treading it firmly until the surface is reached. The frame to hold the sash should then be placed over and the sash put on. This frame may be constructed of boards of any size, building it to fit the sash. It should be higher, however, at the back than in front, in order that water may readily run off the sash. Regulation hotbed sashes are six feet long by three feet wide, and the usual size of the frame is twelve by six feet, requiring four sashes. But any sash may be used with good results. After



the pit is filled and frame and sash on, the manure will heat rapidly, often to 100 degrees. When this heat subsides to about 85 degrees, soil may be put on to the required depth. If it is desired to sow the seed directly in the soil and allow the plants to grow until planting out, the depth of soil should be six inches.

If the seeds are to be sown in boxes, the soil need not be over two inches deep, just sufficient to keep the boxes from the manure and to hold the moisture. The latter method of using a hotbed has many good points, as one is able to sow the seeds in boxes in the house, is also able to have each kind of seed entirely separate and can sow at different times. By using boxes it is also possible to transplant a lot of seedlings from the bed to the field without danger of the seedlings wilting. It is generally safer to wait for a few days after placing on the soil before sowing the seed, allowing the rank steam from the manure to escape. After the seed is sown, care must be taken to keep the soil moist and the bed well ventilated during sunny days. This is best done by raising the sash at the back a few inches, closing tightly at the approach of cool evenings. If the bed is made above the surface, the manure should be at least three feet in height and extend beyond the size of the frame at least two feet.

FIELD NOTES

Notes.

The Insurance Commission's report on State Insurance is adverse.

Premier Tweedie will be New Brunswick's Governor.

An action for one million dollars has been entered against the Christian Science church at Concord, N. H.

A British rifle team will shoot at the D. R. A. matches this fall.

Chas. Thomas of Hartney, one of the largest wheat farmers of Manitoba, was selected by the Grain Growers of Manitoba to represent them before the Lumber Commission at Ottawa.

The old Taggart farm at Elgin, Man., has been sold by the owner, Wm. McCulloch, to Mrs. Dr. Watson, better known as Annie S. Swan, the authoress. Alex. Swan, a brother, lately farming at Souris, will occupy it.

The Brackman Ker Co., Calgary, Alta., have ordered a plant for the purpose of making cereal breakfast food. It will be made out of barley which will be grown on the irrigated section of the C. P. R., lands where the best results can be produced. They will also manufacture pot and pearl barley.

At a meeting of the farmers of the Qu'Appelle district, a cow testing association was formed, the object of which is to ascertain the revenue that each cow in the herd is returning to her owner. Samples of each cow's milk will be taken and preserved for monthly tests, and records of the individual milk production kept. By this means the value of the herd in general and the individual cow in particular can be closely figured and a course of selection in the breeding of cattle adopted whereby the heifer calves from only the most profitable cows will be raised and the cows that are not paying for their board discarded. The Department of Agriculture Regina, through the superintendent of dairying, will provide blank forms for recording the weight of milk, will do the testing once a month, and complete the reports.

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN.

Premier Tweedie has been made Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. Attorney-General Pugsley succeeds him as Premier.

The Carnegie library, the municipal buildings and fire hall at the Canadian "Soo" were completely destroyed by fire.

Alberta provincial public accounts show a total of \$1,893,311, of which \$412,398 is surplus.

New regulations have been made by the Ottawa Government to prevent the absolute disposal of mineral lands still under its control in Western Canada. Hereafter leases not exceeding twenty-one years will be granted to private individuals in return for an annual rental.

Premier Rutherford's bill to tax all corporations in Alberta has passed all preliminary readings before the House. Street railways, telegraph, telephone, lighting and express companies will have to pay tribute, as well as private banks, trust and loan and insurance companies.

As a result of the provincial election on March 7th, the Conservative party retain the power in Manitoba. The Government carried twenty-six out of thirty-nine seats. Winnipeg returned three Conservatives and one Liberal.

Owen McCourt of Cornwall, Ont., was killed in a hockey match played at Cornwall between the home team and Ottawa. The blow, which proved fatal, was dealt by Charles Masson of the visiting team. The latter has been arrested.

Dr. Oronhyatekha, head of the Independent Order of Foresters, died on March 3rd at Savannah, Georgia. He was a full-blooded Indian of the Mohawk tribe of the Six Nation Indians, was born in 1841 on the Brantford, Ont., reservation. Unsatisfied with the education received at the reserve school he became a student at Wesleyan Academy in Massachusetts, earning the money for his course by work after school hours. He taught them among his own people and attended Toronto University. When the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, visited Canada, Oronhyatekha was selected to present his people's address. So favorable was the impression he made that he was invited to continue his studies at Oxford. On his return to Canada he practiced medicine for a time, then joined the Foresters and became Supreme Chief Ranger, displaying in the twenty-five years of his high position a wonderful genius for organization and administration.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Miss Ada L. Howard, first president of Wellesley College, Mass., is dead at the age of seventy-eight.

Mr. Cortelyou, formerly Postmaster-General of the United States, has been made Secretary of the Treasury. George Meyer takes his place. James R. Garfield has been sworn in as Secretary of the Interior.

Disorderly demonstrations, but no great violence marked the crowd which gathered to watch the formal opening of the Russian Duma.

The women suffragists of England have announced their intention of forcing the authorities to keep them in prison by committing breaches of the peace at every opportunity.

Meat and Canned Goods Inspection.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, has introduced two important bills at the present session of Parliament. One is for a system of bonuses to cold storage warehouses. This was outlined in our Christmas number. The other bill is one providing for a system of meat and canned goods inspection.

The proposed act provides that the Minister may order the inspection of all animals intended for slaughter in any establishment. No animal is to be allowed to enter a slaughter-house unless it has undergone inspection and been found healthy and fit for food. Every animal affected or suspected of being affected with contagious or other diseases is to be slaughtered under supervision and disposed of as provided by the regulations. Provision is made for the inspection of carcasses of all animals intended for export wherever slaughtered. Slaughtering by farmers and retail butchers on their own premises is not subject to inspection unless otherwise directed by the minister. Healthy carcasses are to be marked by the inspector, but their disposal is subject to further supervision. The following clauses are of special interest: "All articles prepared for food in any establishment and packed in cans or similar receptacles, or in any package whatever, shall be subject to inspection during the whole course of preparation and packing, and all such packages shall be marked or labelled in such a manner as the minister directs; provided that no such packages, except packages of meat products, shall be marked by the inspector, and that no package of meat product shall be so marked unless the inspector be satisfied that all the requirements of this act in reference thereto have been complied with.

"The inspector may at any time re-inspect a carcass or any portion or product thereof in order to ascertain whether, subsequently to the first inspection thereof, it has undergone decomposition, or has otherwise deteriorated, or has been tampered with or adulterated by the use of preservatives or otherwise.

"Every carcass or portion or product thereof sent out of an establishment and returned thereto for any purpose shall not be again sent out therefrom without reinspection.

"Every carcass or portion or product thereof found upon inspection or reinspection to be unhealthy or unfit for food, or which contains such ingredients or preservatives as may render it unfit for food, shall be marked by the inspector in such manner as the minister directs, and shall thereupon be deemed to be condemned as unfit for food, and shall be disposed

of as provided by the regulations. Any person slaughtering animals and selling or offering for sale or transportation or for export a carcass or any portion or product thereof which he knows to be unhealthy or unfit for food, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to one year's imprisonment. Every one who is convicted of this offence after a previous conviction for the same crime shall be liable to two years' imprisonment. All fish, fruit or vegetables used by any establishment where these articles are prepared for export shall be sound, wholesome and fit for food and any such articles or products thereof found in the said establishment unsound or unwholesome shall be confiscated and destroyed as provided by the regulations."

An inspection and close supervision of the sanitary conditions of any establishment may be ordered, and where such conditions are not up to requirements the inspection or marking of articles shall be refused. Non-compliance with the provisions of the act or with any regulations, or with the lawful instruction of an inspector, may lead to the closing or an establishment. The acceptance for export or export of articles subject to inspection is prohibited unless the requirements of the act have been complied with, and clearances to a vessel carrying carcasses will depend upon the production of an inspector's certificate. Notwithstanding these provisions, the minister, whenever necessary or advisable to do so, may authorize export of articles without inspection. No article subject to inspection is to be offered or sold for export or exported under a deceptive title. Tampering with the marks on any article is made punishable by fine. An inspector appointed under the act is empowered to enter any place or premises, or any steamship, vessel or boat, or any carriage, car, truck, horsebox or other vehicle used for the carriage of articles, subject to the provisions of the act, but if required is to state in writing his grounds for so doing.

What We Mostly Need.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was contemplating to drop the ADVOCATE because I did not feel that the farmer's interest was paramount in it, but reading the article, "Our Plan of Campaign for the Coming Year," in your issue for the 26th Dec. has engendered in me a hope that its future contents will convince me to the contrary.

You do not evince much love towards the labor unions. I cannot see that anything that would be detrimental to the interest of the working men in general could be really (though it might be apparently) beneficial to the farmers. On the contrary, I believe that in order for the one and the other class to reach their ideal or just status in society, each may be of vast assistance to the other. No doubt the conduct of the unions is not perfect, and their deficiency injures nobody more than it does themselves, but who can condemn their object of protecting their members from some of the injustice and hardship, which is no less injustice and hardship though differing in kind from the injustice and hardship which society of necessity hurls at us all. One of the greatest boons that could be conferred on farmers would be the necessary spur to create effectual co-operation between them and all laborers for their mutual advantage. I say co-operation between them and laborers advisedly, because they are the two principal classes of society, and because they are the two classes between whom the least obstacles are in the way of co-operation, their interests being fundamentally identical, and because co-operation between them would be the most far reaching in its beneficent effect on society in general. Not that their co-operation involves any antagonism to the best well-being of others. A cardinal mistake made by many reformers is to embosom and disseminate the infernal idea that the best interest of laborers and that of capitalists are antagonistic. The sooner we all realize that this world is capable of being vastly improved for us all the better. Why not show to the capitalists that even they do not have the best possible? By so doing we should better advance the good cause, avoid unnecessary bitterness, and be nearer the truth. He who does not know the troubles of wealth not only lacks that commodity, but something else more precious still.

Co-operation with labor and among themselves are the two most essential needs of the farmers, but this letter being already long, the examination of the latter had better be deferred.

Dubuc.

LEWIS GABRIEL.

[Our quarrel with labor unions is not a personal one. We simply deplore that tendency of the unions to disparage and discourage individual effort because it is not paid immediately in dollars in proportion to its productive capacity. The idea of farmers and laborers uniting to protect their interests and advance their cause is beautiful, but unless such a scheme has for its sole basis and standard of conduct the dollar, it will never be accepted by the unions.—Ed.]

Bowden, not Brandon.

In our report of the Olds, Alta. Seed Fair in our February 13th issue, the address of T. H. Lee, who won first in the class for Alberta Red, was given as Brandon, Man. instead of Bowden, Alta. We can certainly assure our Alberta farmers that this error was not intentional.

Saskatchewan's Grain Crop Report.

The figures for the crop year of 1906 have been published by the Department of Agriculture at Regina, and while a slight falling off in yield per acre of all crops is noted, the increase in the acreage as seen by the tables submitted has resulted in a tremendous addition to the annual crop yield. The area of the province is 251,887 square miles of which area 244,960 miles constitute the land surface. There was under crop in 1906, 2,501,247 acres made up from 30,289 grain farms, the average area under crop per farm being 82.57 acres. The table below shows the result for the last nine years and illustrates the remarkable development in the big grain growing province.

Grain	Year.	Crop area acres.	Total yield bushels.	Yield per acre.	Average yield acre 9 years.
Wheat	1906	1,730,586	37,040,098	21 40	20 28
	1905	1,130,084	26,107,286	23 09	
	1904	910,359	15,944,730	17 51	
	1903	777,822	15,121,015	19 44	
	1902	580,860	13,110,330	22 57	
	1901	469,953	11,956,069	25 41	
	1900	382,540	3,443,671	9 00	
	1899	328,459	6,083,508	18 49	
	1898	276,253	4,780,440	17 30	
Oats	1906	639,893	23,965,528	37 45	35 67
	1905	449,936	19,213,055	42 70	
	1904	346,530	10,756,351	31 04	
	1903	280,096	9,164,007	32 71	
	1902	193,200	6,975,796	30 93	
	1901	123,251	5,517,866	44 76	
	1900	96,173	1,604,561	16 68	
	1899	83,465	2,518,248	30 17	
	1898	66,356	1,589,412	23 95	
Barley	1906	53,565	1,316,415	24 57	24 48
	1905	32,946	893,396	27 11	
	1904	24,650	598,336	24 27	
	1903	27,679	665,593	24 94	
	1902	14,275	298,632	20 91	
	1901	11,267	354,730	31 48	
	1900	8,303	150,822	18 16	
	1899	7,656	160,604	20 97	
	1898	8,381	182,859	21 81	
Flax	1906	76,005	710,689	9 35	7 90
	1905	25,315	398,399	15 73	
	1904	15,917	166,434	10 45	
	1903	31,644	285,697	9 02	
Speltz	1906	768	19,480	25 36	28 63
	1905	1,282	35,328	19 75	
	1904	1,870	57,422	30 70	

Second Annual Meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association.

The second annual meeting of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association was held in Brandon on February 20th, 1907.

The president, the Hon. Walter Clifford, occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

The secretary then submitted his report for the year 1906, as follows:—

Only a little over six months has elapsed since the last general meeting which was held at the time of the Industrial Exhibition in Winnipeg. It was, however, considered advisable at that time to arrange the annual meetings so that they would be held at about the same time as the general meetings of other kindred associations.

Since the last general meeting there have been two meetings of the Executive Committee, one on August 21st and one on February 4th, both held in Brandon. In passing I should like to call the attention of the members to the fact that these meetings have been held without incurring any expense, the members of the Executive having presented no expense accounts.

At the Executive meeting held in August last the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That all animals passing inspection that have been recorded in what was known as the Canadian Polled Angus Record, may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Record free of charge, by members resident in Canada, prior to January 1st 1907, after which date the fee shall be \$1 per head.

The spirit of this resolution was carried out. Owing to some herds not having been inspected in time to allow the owners to apply for registration before the date specified, exceptions have been made in such cases, in order to place all members on an equal footing.

2. That transfers should be issued free, when presented for record within ninety days from the date of sale and that for transfers presented for record after ninety days from date of sale, a charge of \$1 each would be made.

The question as to the effect this would have on the finances of the Association having been raised by the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, the correspondence will be submitted later for your consideration.

Mr. James Bowman of Guelph, Ont., having been recommended as official inspector, under clause 9, reported at the August meeting upon all work done up to that date, principally in the West, and at the February meeting he submitted what is practically a final report of his inspections throughout Canada. The individuals in every herd containing animals recorded in what was known as the Polled Angus Herd Book of Canada have been personally inspected by Mr. Bowman, and careful notes made of the characteristics of each animal. From these notes, forms (as per sample) were filled out giving name, sire, dam and their numbers, breeder and owner, age and markings and the notation "eligible" or "not eligible" as the case might be. These reports were then finally passed on by the Executive and the returns made to the Registrar for his guidance. In doing this work the inspector tried to keep the future of the Angus breed constantly in mind and to be absolutely impartial. He was perhaps most severe on young bulls, culling out animals of even fairly good individuality when descended from parents lacking in modern Angus characteristics. With young females he was not so severe and much more lenient still with old animals, especially when the progeny were possessed of fairly good form.

That this very difficult work of inspection has been conscientiously and satisfactorily done is evidenced by the fact that although a number of breeders have had many animals rejected, there has hardly been a complaint made from any breeder throughout the length and breadth of Canada.

The number of breeders visited by Mr. Bowman was 88, and the number of individual animals reported on 693, of which 199 were rejected and 497 were recommended for registration.

The extent of this inspection work has been enormous, covering practically all Canada from Prince Edward's Island to Edmonton. The expense would have been greater than the association could have undertaken had not the Dominion Department of Agriculture assumed the greater part of the burden.

The Registrar reports for the year ending December 31st, 1906, 103 registrations and 1171 recorded ancestors to complete pedigrees, making a total of 1274.

THE STATEMENT BY PROVINCES

	Regis- trations	Trans- fers	Dup. Certs.	Ances- tors
Ontario.....	18	5	42	248
Manitoba.....	56	34	95	419
Saskatchewan.....	21		34	298
Alberta.....	8	1	24	206
	103	40	195	1171

From this it would appear that many of the breeders having animals recorded in the American Book have not come very loyally to the support of our Record by registering their animals therein.

The financial statement, showing a balance on hand of \$353.60, has been duly audited, and should be considered satisfactory under the circumstances. The membership for the year totals 44.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS 1906.

RECEIPTS.

To 44 membership fees.....	\$ 88 00
" Registration fees.....	299 65
" Bank interest on deposits :	4 07
	\$391 72

EXPENDITURE.

By refund of registration fees paid in excess \$	13 82
" Printing, stationery and sundries.....	16 30
" Postage	8 00
" Balance on hand at bank.....	353 60
	\$391 72

Certified correct February 15th, 1907.

(Signed) A. G. HOPKINS, Auditor.

SUMMARY OF MEMBERS.

Alberta 8, Manitoba 18, Ontario 12, Saskatchewan 6, total 44.

On motion of Mr. Collyer, seconded by Mr. Cathrea, the report and financial statement were adopted.

The secretary read a letter from Mr. James Sharp of Rockside, Ont., calling attention to the fact that a fee of 25 cents was being charged by the Registrar for certificates of all animals that came in for free registration under the constitution. The Live Stock Commissioner explained that this fee went towards the expenses incurred in the Registrar's office, and was customary under similar circumstances with all other record associations.

On the motion of Mr. S. Martin, seconded by Dr. Elliott, that part of rule 21 in the constitution referring to the fees for transfers was amended to read as follows:—

Transfers, when applied for within ninety days of date of sale, 25 cts; transfers, when applied for after ninety days of date of sale, \$1.00.

On motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Collyer it was decided to amend rule 6 in the constitution to be read as follows:—

"Animals recorded in the American Aberdeen-

Angus Association's Herd Book may be recorded in the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association's record free of charge up to January 1st, 1908, when owned by members of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association resident in Canada; otherwise full fees will be charged. Ancestors to complete a pedigree shall be recorded free of charge."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

President, S. Martin, Rounthwaite, Man.; vice president, Jas. Bowman, Guelph, Ont.; directors, Hon. Walter Clifford, Austin, Man.; J. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man.; Chas Ellett, Strathcona, Alta.; Jas. Sharpe, Rockside, Ont.; F. J. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask.

Representatives to the Canadian National Live Stock Association, the President, Mr. S. Martin and the Vice-President, Mr. James Bowman.

The appointment of Mr. James Sharpe, by the eastern breeders, as representative to the Toronto Fair Board, was unanimously endorsed.

Agricultural Organization.

The migrating classes of the Old Country are, in the course of emigration propaganda, led to believe that the agricultural organization in the Northwest is beyond criticism, that the farmer's lot leaves nothing to be desired. A few talks with farmers and a glance into the pages of the agricultural press are sufficient to disenchant the new arrival. It would seem that the position to-day is that the farmer is drifting into the toils of the middleman, be the latter grain jobber, meat packer, store keeper or agent. The farmer pays high prices and receives low prices. In a word, the commercial relationship between town and country, merchant and farmer is altogether in favor of the former. Commerce is at one in its interests. Agriculture is without combination and therefore an easy prey to the other. The remedy, as many of your correspondents have already pointed out, is co-operative organization.

Now-a-days the adoption of co-operative methods is generally recognized as vital to land industry. Ireland and Cape Colony, to quote two cases which have come under my observation, are finding new life in the organization of rural enterprise. In both of these countries Government aid and direction are generously afforded to co-operative movements but in no greater degree than is offered by our provincial Governments in the Northwest; viz to the extent limited by a principle that it is not the affair of Government to interfere with legitimate competition within the State. Were the Government, as has been proposed, to undertake the establishment and control of commercial concerns, such as mills, packing plant etc., their action would tend to scare away private capital and enterprise, and by such spoon-feeding methods encourage the growth of an invertebrate generation of farmers. They would also be creating a dangerous precedent—if a packing concern, why not a binder twine factory? and thus indefinitely deeper into commerce. The manner in which the Alberta Government is organizing the creamery business may be taken as an excellent example of well advised Government assistance, and also illustrates the limit to which State aid may be wisely extended—the policy of helping those who help themselves. It would seem to be "up to" the farmers to undertake their own business enterprise on their own initiative, with their own resources and by their methods qualify for Government aid when required; in this way only is there any hope for successful co-operative industry and permanent agricultural organization.

The position of the farming community in Canada to-day teems with possibilities. Educated ability is plentiful among them; they realize where they are and what they want; and they hold the elements of power in their hands. To develop the force required to establish their industry on a stronger footing than it has ever, in any country, enjoyed, all that is necessary is that it be organized on a sound permanent basis. If it be neglected now, in a few years the active promotion of other interests will have left theirs in the lurch; the farmers will have degenerated into mere instruments for the production of crude materials for the benefit of the other sections of the population, the position which they occupy in the older countries.

Canada is, and likely to remain for many years, primarily an agricultural country. Therefore the position of the agricultural community should be politically and commercially in the forefront of affairs. The bulk of the wealth won from the land should be handled by those by whose effort it is earned and a considerable proportion of that returned to the land to further develop its resources. To realize that is the first object of agricultural organization: "The elimination of the middleman in trade is the ideal to work for" (quoted from the ADVOCATE P1. 30.1.07.) is the keynote of its methods; and the middleman in supply, as in produce, is meant. He who, as agent, adds ten to twenty per cent. to the cost of necessary plant or supplies must be treated in the same manner as he who handles produce with similar profits. The first step towards this end should be the establishment of co-operative industry in every district capable of supporting it. These should be commercial bodies, formed on the joint stock principles and should handle both supply and produce. The second step should be to form, from the membership of such bodies, district associations or committees to deal as an organizing or advisory board, with the general affairs of agriculture, and

select delegates, to form provincial councils, the function of the latter to be organizing and educational propaganda and general representation of the farmers' interests in the province. Finally, a central or Dominion council should be formed by delegates from all the provincial bodies. If such an organization were set afoot the Canadian farmer would be not crying for a "square deal"; he would be in a position to grant it to others. This need be no colossal undertaking, nor should it be expensive to maintain. Like your correspondent Mr. Bingham, I would suggest that the existing associations be brought into line to form the nucleus of the central council. They would at once derive power from the potentiality of the movement which they would represent. Its growth would be manifestly inevitable and this recognition would give it force from the start. That, even provisional, council could at once talk business with the Government, and commerce and the various problems which beset the farmer could at least be set on the best road towards solution.

In considering the detail of such organization I am prompted by existing controversy to suggest that the permanent consolidation of a national industry and all joint stock companies or commercial concerns are matters apart. Agricultural bodies, whether dividend paying or otherwise, should be promoted and encouraged by the proposed Agricultural Union as would be all movements in the interests of the farmer; but the attempt to organize the country under a scheme that suggests an International Agricultural Trust would seem to be somewhat Utopian. The maintenance of an Agricultural Union on the lines proposed should depend on its value to the community and be supported by subscription. It should encourage and organize commerce, but not participate in loss or gain. Otherwise its life would be uncertain and corruption would, probably, sooner or later creep in.

A NEWCOMER.

Wants British Agricultural People.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With your permission I will again intrude in the columns of your paper. This time I will leave the hog question, which you answered in a fair and impartial manner in your February 13th issue, and will take up the labor question which is so important to all us farmers.

In your issue of January 2nd Mr. Phil. M. Robinson stated some very interesting facts, for I am from one of the eastern counties of England myself, my folks all living there at present. Now the class of farm help that we get out here is mostly from the large towns, and that is why so many of our farmers object to Englishmen for hired help. These men have had better facilities to hear about this Northwest and the opportunities to be had out here, so out they come having no idea (even in Old England of the farm work there) of the kind of a thing they are up against, knowing nothing about the handling or care of any class of stock on a farm. Now what can we do with such help, for when spring opens it's always a rush to get the crop in and we do not have time to teach those men how to harness and drive a team, let alone four or six horses. Now if it were possible to reach the agricultural masses a different song would soon be sung, for we would then be falling over one another to get the strong, broad-backed Country Johnnie as a hired man—a man who could plow, pitch hay, etc., without being shown. Now there are thousands of these men that would gladly come if they knew about it, or had the money to come with. But how are we going to get this class. My idea would be this—If we could get the addresses of their village library, for lots of them have a reading room. and could then send them your paper, steadily week after week, they would soon come to look forward to receiving it, and would soon recognize in its columns that it was not in the agency business, but was a living, pulsating paper telling the truth as it is here. The pictures would also give them some idea of what to expect out here.

Another good plan would be, if the railroads and shipping companies would give us rates similar to what we receive when we want to visit the U.S., so that, lots of us who have been out several years could go back and do good missionary work along this line for the betterment of both countries concerned.

I think Phil. M. Robinson's letter was fine, for it put the thing in a nutshell, for the main thing is to reach the agricultural laborer. If the city man wants to come, let him take to the city for he will probably be a good man there.

Trusting I have not taken up too much of your space.

Valley City, Alta.

THOS. S. DAVIDSON.

Farmers' Elevator.

A number of farmers near Estevan have organized to build a farmers' elevator and to join the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. Mr. Frank Derrick is the leading spirit in the enterprise.

Send a Trustee to the Provincial Educational Convention.

We are of the opinion that the program for the convention of the Manitoba Educational Association to be held at Brandon, April 3rd-5th which we publish below will prove to be of more than passing interest to our readers. In at least one respect the convention differs from most educational gatherings that we have been accustomed to. Arrangements have been made by the executive for a new department or section of the association which is to be known as the Department of School Administration and which it is believed will give school trustees an opportunity of organizing for more efficient service. For the first time in the history of this province as far as we are aware, an attempt has been made to invite the forces which make for educational efficiency in one great organization; and in this organization that very important body, the school trustees of the province, will have an important part to play.

We take leave to say that a very large representation of the school boards of the province ought to attend this educational gathering in Brandon during Easter week. It is difficult to understand why the educational affairs of the province should not be looked after by those who pay the educational bills. Get your board together and appoint a delegate.

GENERAL MEETINGS.

Wednesday, April 3.—10 a.m.: Annual registration of members in the Park school; meeting of executive committee. 2 p.m.: Addresses of welcome by his worship the mayor of Brandon, S. W. McInnis, M.P.P.; J. A. McDonald, chairman of Brandon School Board; response by George Young, Portage la Prairie; president's address, S. E. Lang, Winnipeg appointment of committees: address, "Aims and Ideals of the Department of Education," Hon. C. H. Campbell, 8 p.m.: Reception in the Park school by the Brandon city teachers.

Thursday, April 4.—2 p.m.: Report of the committee of 1906 on "The Status of the Profession," presented by D. J. Wright, principal Deloraine school; "The Future Manual Training in Manitoba," W. J. Waters, supervisor of manual training, Winnipeg schools; address, "Moral Training," Dr. G. Stanley Hall. 8 p.m.: Public lecture in St. Paul's church, "Child's Study, its Methods and Results," by Dr. G. Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, music will be provided.

Friday, April 5.—1.30 p. m.: Business meetings; presentation of reports and resolutions; election of officers; address, "Modern Ideas of the Soul," Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

DEPARTMENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Thursday, April 4.—9 a.m.: "The Aim of the Primary School," Miss Jennie T. Yemen, Neepawa; "What Does the Primary School Accomplish?" discussion led by F. H. Schofield, principal, Winnipeg Collegiate Institute, and Professor McKee, Brandon College.

Friday, April 5.—9 a.m.: "School Athletics," E. E. Best, Inspector of schools, Winnipeg; "Physical Training in the Primary School," H. R. Hadcock, physical director, Y. M. C. A., Winnipeg. "Aims in the Teaching of Composition," Miss Helen Palk, Winnipeg Model School; "Results secured by the Primary School in Composition," E. K. Marshall Collegiate Institute, Portage la Prairie; election of officers.

DEPARTMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Thursday, April 4.—9 a.m.: "Fitting for College vs. Fitting for Life," Dr. G. Stanley Hall; report of committee of 1906 on "Re-adjustment of Courses," presented by F. H. Schofield, Winnipeg; discussion.

Friday, April 5.—9 a.m.: "Aims of the High School," W. N. Finlay, principal, Brandon Collegiate Institute; discussion led by A. S. Rose, superintendent of the Brandon schools, F. W. Clark, Manitoba College, Winnipeg; Edward Brown, Portage la Prairie, and J. R. Little, Brandon. Election of officers.

INSPECTION AND TRAINING.

Thursday, April 4.—10.30 a.m.: Joint meeting with the department of school administration; "Municipal School Boards," R. Fletcher, chief clerk, department of education; "Medical Inspection of Schools," Dr. J. Halpenny, Winnipeg.

Friday, April 5.—9 a.m.: "The Aims of the Normal School," W. A. McIntyre, principal, provincial normal school; "The Normal School Graduate at Work," A. W. Hooper, inspector of schools, Brandon; round table conference; system in preserving records; the extent in which an inspector should be able to supervise the work of the teacher; amount of time which an inspector should spend each year in the actual work of inspection; the need of a uniform standard. Election of officers.

SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

Thursday, April 4.—10.30 a.m.: Joint meeting with the department of inspection and training. (See above.)

Friday, April 5.—9 a. m.: Address, Dr. J. R. Fraser, Crandall; round table conference on the following topics: consolidation of rural schools, rural school equipment, auditing of school accounts, the cost of text books, rural school architecture, school grounds; election of officers.

The program is as follows:

Thursday, 10.30 a.m.—Municipal school boards, R. Fletcher, chief clerk, department of education; discussion; medical inspection of schools, Dr. J. Halpenny, Winnipeg. Discussion.

Friday, 9 a.m.:—Address, Dr. Fraser; round table conference concerning consolidation of rural schools; rural school equipment; auditing of school accounts; cost of text books; rural school architecture, school grounds.

MARKETS

Naturally the favorable weather which has predominated of late has had the effect of stimulating the circulation of freight cars, and as a consequence considerable wheat has been marketed at Winnipeg and American points. Throughout February the European demand for wheat stiffened, notwithstanding the fact that Argentine and Australia were shipping heavily, and as a result there were periodic advances which induced many of those carrying wheat to let go. This caused a slump of about two cents in States centers and from 1c. to 1½c. in Winnipeg just after our last report. The market has recovered however, and is now (Saturday) about as previously, except that the tone seems more healthy since a lot of speculated stocks are loosened, and the demand keeps good in the face of heavy movements from the country and large ocean shipments.

Speaking locally Thompson Sons & Co. say "Manitoba wheat in our Winnipeg market has been firm, but only a moderate trade doing. Prices are ½c. higher than a week ago for 1 Hard and 1 Northern, but unchanged for lower grades and ½c. to ¾c. lower for May and July. Under improved weather, the movement from country points is about 20% larger than same time last year. Prices are 1 Hard 76½c., 1 Nor. 75½c., 2 Nor. 73c., 3 Nor. 70½c. spot or March delivery and futures, March 75½c., May 77c., July 77½c. All prices are for in store Fort William and Port Arthur.

COARSE GRAINS.

No. 4 wheat	66½	66
Rejected 1—1 Hard.....	71½	71
Rejected 1—1 Northern.....	70½	70½
Rejected 1—2 Northern.....	68	67½
Rejected 1—3 Northern.....	66	65½
Rejected 2—1 Northern.....	69	68½
Rejected 2—2 Northern.....	66	65½
Rejected 2—3 Northern.....	64	63½
Oats	35½	
Barley	43	
Flax	1 19	
Bran	17 50	
Shorts	18 50	

CHOPPED FEEDS—

Barley and oats	24 00	
Barley	21 00	
Oats	23 00	
Hay, per ton (cars on track, Winnipeg).....	12 00	
Loose loads.....	9 00 @ 10 00	
Potatoes, Winnipeg, per bushel.....	80	

PRODUCE (WHOLESALE PRICES).

BUTTER—		
Fancy fresh creamery	30	
Second grade bricks	25 @	27
Boxes	23 @	24
Prints, fancy dairy, in small lots ..	20 @	23
Fresh rolls and prints	17 @	19

CHEESE—

Manitoba	14½	
Ontario	15 @	15½
Ontario, twin.....	15½ @	16

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh gathered	30 @	32
--------------------------------	------	----

POULTRY (cold storage stock)—

Spring chickens	15	
Spring ducks.....	16	
Fowl	12	
Young turkeys	18	
Geese	14	

WINNIPEG LIVE STOCK.

Fat steers, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Heifers, \$3.50 to \$4.00. Cows, \$2.50 to \$4.00. Bulls, \$2.00 to \$2.50. Sheep, 5c. to 6c. per lb. Lambs, 6c. to 7c. per lb. Hogs, \$6.50 to \$7.50 per cwt.

HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

WISDOM OF GREAT MINDS.

Slowly have I learned
Not to hurry
Not to worry.
Also, slowly learned,
While I'm here,
Not to fear—
All is in God's hands.—ANON.
* * *

Whatsoever we really are, that let us be in all fearlessness. Whatever we are not, that let us cease striving to seem to be.—BROWN.
* * *

Sure, He that made us with such large discourse,
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To rust in us unused.—SHAKESPEARE.
* * *

'Tis sweet, as year by year we lose
Friends out of sight, in faith to muse
How grows in Paradise our store.—KEBLE.
* * *

To myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.—NEWTON.
* * *

Insist on yourself; never imitate. Your own gift you can present every moment with the cumulative force of a whole life's cultivation; but of the adopted talent of another you have only an extemporaneous half possession. That which each can do best, none but his Maker can teach him.—EMERSON.
* * *

And wherever the true wife comes, this home is always around her. The stars only may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night-cold grass may be the only fire at her foot, but home is yet wherever she is; and for a noble woman it stretches far around her, better than ceiled cedar or painted with vermillion, shedding its quiet life far, for those who else were homeless.—RUSKIN.

A MODERN HERO OF MISSIONS.

Crosses and honors and plaudits of the world are given to the man who uses the opportunity of a sudden crisis to perform some high and heroic deed. Such rewards are worthily bestowed, for the act was at least the result of temporary forgetfulness of self and remembrance of others. But this world has no honor rich enough to give to the man whose whole long life has been a constant heroism, lived without thought of reward.

Such a life has just gone out in Australia. John G. Paton—the name is a familiar one to many of you, and some of you have seen his kindly face and heard his gentle voice—died on the twenty-ninth of January in Melbourne at the age of eighty-three. His birthplace was in Scotland near Dumfries, and in his veins ran the blood of the Covenanters, making him, not stern, but strong. His father was a deeply religious man whose sweet consistency made religion attractive to his children. By trade he was a stocking manufacturer, and John learned the business from him, working long hours and yet devoting his few spare moments to learning the rudiments of Latin and Greek.

At the age of thirty-four he sailed for the new Hebrides, a group of Islands in the Pacific about fourteen hundred miles off the eastern coast of Australia. When he landed the natives of that group were the most savage of cannibals. On the island of Tanna, which he made his headquarters, missionaries before him had been killed and eaten, and seven more suffered the same fate during the first twenty years of his stay. His own life was often threatened, but in

spite of the threats of his enemies and the entreaties of his friends he refused to leave, for fear the natives would not allow him to return.

During the years of his residence upon the islands he learned the spoken dialects of the different tribes, invented a written language which he used in printing selections of the scriptures on a little hand press, and then taught the natives to write it. He taught them to build, to till the soil, to dress and eat after the modes of civilization.

The result of forty-five years work cannot be tabulated, but a partial idea of it can be obtained when we know that eight islands in that group are Christianized and civilized. There are eighteen thousand Christians, living at peace with one another, clothed and in their right minds, devoting time and money to maintaining churches, schools and hospitals. Dr. Paton thought it was worth doing, and we are forced to agree with him.

NO REPENTANCE AT LEISURE.

Two hundred years ago on the seventh of March, 1707, the Act was passed which made of England and Scotland one nation. The Union was an experiment, a last resort, and there was not much pretence of friendliness on either side. Though for over a hundred years the two countries had been ruled by a common sovereign there had been no other bond of union, and so wide was the separation that at the beginning of the eighteenth century Scottish merchant ships were seized by Englishmen in the Thames, and the Scots retaliated by capturing English ships in the Forth.

The wise heads of both nations saw that something must be done speedily to prevent open war. For over three years the question of union was discussed by both sides, and of the questions in dispute all were settled save four. The religious and legal aspects of the difficulty were disposed of by leaving to each country its own church, its own law and law courts. There was left then the succession to the crown, the composition of a Union Parliament, trade and taxation. The first was settled by a clause in the Act giving the crown to Anne and her descendants, and failing them to Sophia of Hanover and her heirs; forty-five Scottish members in the Commons and sixteen Scottish peers were to represent their country in Parliament; Scotland was to bear a small proportion of the land tax; free trade was to prevail between the two countries, and the Scotch were to have equal rights in trading with other countries.

Although in bringing about the Union it was considered as being only the choice of a lesser evil, a very few years sufficed to show the immense advantages of the step. The border warfare, so weakening to both, was a thing of the past, and the energy once devoted to attacks upon one another served when united to enlarge the mutual borders of their trade and commerce, and in all the years since, the Scot has taken a high place in politics, government and finance of Great Britain, of which the present British Government is an illustration, the Premier and the majority of his ministers being from the north side of the Tweed.

One fear that made the Scotch hesitate to agree to the Union has proved to be entirely groundless. This was that being the weaker of the two Scotland would be assimilated so thoroughly that she would lose her individuality. But though harmonious relations have prevailed, yet in many respects Scotland has preserved her identity, and is as distinct in customs, institutions and literature as if England were a thousand miles away, and Scottish loyalty and "clannishness" is the wonder and the secret admiration of the world.

PUBLIC SCHOOL EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 337).

The true guiding principle is not difficult to discover or formulate; it, too, can be stated in terms of Pestalozzi, for it takes account first and foremost of what is best for the child. It aims through restraint at constraint; through restraint of evil it seeks the constraint of good. It starts from the categorical "Thou shalt not," enforced if necessary from without; it has always in view the categorical "Thou shalt," enforced by inward love of the good and instinctive habitual preference of the higher over the lower. It, too, believes in freedom, but a freedom which consists not in doing what one likes, but in liking what one ought. It believes in interest, but it cannot make a fetish of interest, nor does it desire to substitute an education of interest for an education of effort. "Interest," as Professor Armstrong says, "cannot always be maintained at bursting point; in school, as in the world, uninteresting work must be done sometimes, and in point of fact it is most important to acquire the art of doing uninteresting work in a serious and determined way." There is drudgery in every life that is worth living, and blessed is he who has learned not to shirk it. In fact, a closer inspection discloses a fundamental flaw in the logic of the gospel of interest. "Make work pleasurable," say its advocates, "and faults will not occur, punishments will not be necessary." But they forget that to secure this result one has not only to make work pleasurable, but to make it more pleasurable than anything else. It is not hard to make work interesting, but to make Latin more interesting than cricket is not easy when handling English schoolboys full of animal spirits. Many a boy will be interested in Plato, but it is only a Lady Jane Grey that will prefer Plato to hunting. *Amicus Plato, amicus ludus.*

Restraint, therefore, is necessary, but its whole object is to make itself by degrees unnecessary. Discipline, which starts with being a negative thing, a prohibition, must from the first have also its positive side; and the positive side must increase, the negative decrease. Cruelty to animals, for instance, can be checked by penalties, but kindness to animals can best be taught by keeping pets. It is on the positive side of discipline, the discipline of games, of sixth form responsibility, and all the different activities of corporate life, that English public schools are strongest and the new municipal secondary schools have most to learn. It is the out-of-class activities which provide the best field for positive discipline, because in them a boy finds the best scope for self-direction; in them he learns an enthusiasm for an object that is not personal, and for an honor which redounds to the good name of the school rather than any single individual. He learns also that this honor must be won according to law; if not so won it is rooted in dishonor and worthy of all scorn.

Though this positive form of discipline lies outside the class-room, it does not lie outside the province of the teacher. True he is here no longer in command of his pupils, but, though not over them he can be with them; though no longer an instructor, he is all the more a teacher, because he is educating through the most powerful of media—namely, companionship. This is the Greek method of moral training for the young, not a syllabus, nor preachment, but "being with them"; it is the secret of Herbart's *Fuhrund* and Carlyle rediscovered it when he said, "Soul grows in contact with soul." The teacher who has earned the sympathy of his pupils by participation in their common pleasures and their common life, who has found how to lay his soul alongside theirs, will not find it hard to minimize and gradually eliminate from his classroom the penal element of forcible restraint. He will constrain, which is better, and so fulfil the requirement of Xenophon's ideal king, who governs by consent.

Bob, Son of Battle

(Continued from page 338.)

"Only the pictur' o' some randy quean," his father answered, chucking away at the inanimate chin.

"Gie it me!" David ordered fiercely. "It's mine."

"Na, na," the little man replied. "It's no for sic douce lads as dear David to ha' ony touch wi' leddies sic as this."

"Gie it me, I tell ye, or I'll tak' it!" the boy shouted.

"Na, na; it's ma duty as yer dad to keep ye from sic limmers." He turned, still smiling, to Red Wullie.

"There ye are, Wullie!" He threw the photograph to the dog. "Tear her, Wullie, the Jezebel!"

The Tailless Tyke sprang on the picture, placed one big paw in the very center of the face, forcing it into the muck, and tore a corner off; then he chewed the scrap with unctuous, slobbering gluttony, dropped it, and tore a fresh piece.

David dashed forward.

"Touch it, if ye daur, ye brute!" he yelled; but his father seized him and held him back.

"And the dogs o' the street," he quoted.

David turned furiously on him.

"I've half a mind to brak' ivery bone in yer body!" he shouted, "robbin' me o' what's mine and throwin' it to yon black brute!"

"Whist, David, whist!" soothed the little man. "'Twas but for yer ain good yer auld dad did it. 'Twas that he had at heart as he aye has. Rin aff wi' ye noo to Kennuair. She'll mak' it up to ye. I war'nt. She's leeberral wi' her favors, I hear. Ye've but to whistle and she'll come."

David seized his father by the shoulder.

"An' yo' gie me much more o' your sauce," he roared.

"Sauce, Wullie," the little man echoed in gentle voice.

"I'll twist yer neck for yo'!"

"He'll twist my neck for me."

"I'll gang reet awa', I warn yo', and leave you and yer Wullie to yer lone."

The little man began to whimper.

"It'll brak' yer auld dad's heart, lad," he said.

"Nay; yo've got none. But 'twill ruin yo' please God. For yo' and yer Wullie'll get ne'er a soul to work for yo'—yo' cheeseparin', dirty-tongued Jew."

The little man burst into an agony of affected tears, rocking to and fro, his face in his hands.

"Waesucks, Wullie! d'ye hear him? He's gaein' to leave us—the son o' my bosom! my Benjamin! my little David! he's gaein' awa'!"

David turned away down the hill; and M'Adam lifted his stricken face and waved a hand at him.

"Adieu, dear amiable youth!" he cried in broken voice; and straightway set to sobbing again.

Half-way down to the Stony Bottom David turned.

"I'll gie yo' a word o' warnin'," he shouted back. "I'd advise yo' to keep a closer watch to yer Wullie's goings on, 'specially o' nights, or happen yo'll wake to a surprise some mornin'."

In an instant the little man ceased his fooling.

"And why that?" he asked, following down the hill.

"I'll tell yo'. When I wak' this mornin' I walked to the window, and what d'yo' think I see? Why, your Wullie gollop in like a good un up from the Bottom, lal foamin', too, and red-splashed, as if he'd coom from the Screes. What had he been up to, I'd like to know?"

"What should he be doin'," the little man replied, "but havin' an eye to the stock? and that when the Killer might be out."

David laughed harshly.

"Ay, the Killer was oot, I'll go bail, and yo' may hear o't afore the evenin', ma man," and with that he turned away again.

As he had foreseen, David found

Maggie alone. But in the heat of his indignation against his father he seemed to have forgotten his original intent, and instead poured his latest troubles into the girl's sympathetic ear.

"There's but one mon in the world he wishes worse nor me," he was saying. It was late in the afternoon, and he was still inveighing against his father and his fate. Maggie sat in her father's chair by the fire, knitting; while he lounged on the kitchen table, swinging his long legs.

"And who may that be?" the girl asked.

"Why, Mr. Moore, to be sure, and Th' Owd Un, too. He'd do either o' them a mischief if he could."

"But why, David?" she asked anxiously. "I'm sure dad niver hurt him, or ony ither mon for the matter o' that."

David nodded toward the Dale Cup which rested on the mantelpiece in silvery majesty.

"It's yon done it," he said. "And if Th' Owd Un wins agin, as win he will, bless him! why, look out for 'me and ma Wullie'; that's all."

Maggie shuddered and thought of the face at the window.

"Me and ma Wullie," David continued; "I've had about as much of them as I can swallow. It's aye the same—'Me and ma Wullie,' and 'Wullie and me,' as if I never put ma hand to a stroke! Ugh!"—he made a gesture of passionate disgust—the two on 'em fair madden me. I could strike the one and throttle t'other," and he rattled his heels angrily together.

"Hush, David," interposed the girl; "yo' munna speak so o' your dad; it's agin the commandments."

"Tain't agin human nature," he snapped in answer. "Why, 'twas nob' but yester' morn' he says in his nasty way, 'David, ma gran' fellow, hoo ye work! ye 'stonish me!' And on ma word, Maggie"—there were tears in the great boy's eyes—"ma back was nigh broke wi' toilin'. And the Terror, he stands by and shows his teeth, and looks at me as much as to say, 'Some day, by the grace o' goodness, I'll ha' my teeth in your throat, young mon.'"

Maggie's knitting dropped into her lap and she looked up, her soft eyes for once flashing.

"It's cruel, David; so 'tis!" she cried. "I wonder you hide wi' him. If he treated me so, I'd no stay anither minute. If it meant the House for me I'd go," and she looked as if she meant it.

David jumped off the table.

"Han' yo' niver guessed why I stop, lass, and me so happy at home?" he asked eagerly. Maggie's eyes dropped again.

"Hoo should I know?" she asked innocently.

"Nor care, neither, I s'pose," he said in reproachful accents. "Yo' want me to go and leave yo', and go reet awa'; I see hoo 'tis. Yo' wouldna mind, not yo', if yo' was niver to see pore David agin. I niver thowt yo' welly liked me, Maggie; and noo I know it."

"Yo' silly lad," the girl murmured, knitting steadfastly.

"Then yo' do," he cried triumphantly. "I knew yo' did." He approached close to her chair, his face clouded with eager anxiety.

"But d'yo' like me more'n just likin', Maggie, d'yo'?" he bent and whispered in the little ear.

The girl cuddled over her work so that he could not see her face.

"If yo' won't tell me yo' can show me," he coaxed. "There's other things besides words."

He stood before her, one hand on the chair-back on either side. She sat thus, caged between his arms, with drooping eyes and heightened color.

"Not so close, Davie, please," she begged, fidgeting uneasily; but the request was unheeded.

"Do'ee move away a wee," she implored.

"Not till yo've showed me," he said, relentless.

"I canna Davie," she cried with laughing petulance.

"Yes, yo' can, lass."

"Tak' your hands away, then."

"Nay; not till yo've showed me."

A pause.

"Do'ee, Davie," she supplicated.

And—

"Do'ee," he pleaded.

She tilted her face provokingly, but her eyes were still down.

"It's no manner o' use, Davie."

"Iss, 'tis," he coaxed.

"Niver."

"Please."

A lengthy pause.

"Well, then—" She looked up, at last, shy, trustful, happy; and the sweet lips were tilted further to meet his.

And thus they were situated, lover-like, when a low, rapt voice broke in on them,—

"A dear-lov'd lad, convenience snug, A treacherous inclination."

Oh, Wullie, I wish you were here!

It was little M'Adam. He was leaning in at the open window, leering at the young couple, his eyes puckered, an evil expression on his face.

"The creetical moment! and I interfere! David, ye'll never forgie me."

The boy jumped round with an oath; and Maggie, her face flaming, started to her feet. The tone, the words, the look of the little man at the window were alike insufferable.

"By thunder! I'll teach yo' to come spyin' on me!" roared David. Above him on the mantel-piece blazed the Shepherd's Trophy. Searching any missile in his fury, he reached up a hand for it.

"Ay, gie it me back. Ye robbed me o't," the little man cried, holding out his arms as if to receive it.

"Dinna, David," pleaded Maggie, with restraining hand on her lover's arm.

"By the Lord! I'll give him something yelled the boy. Close by there stood a pail of soapy water. He seized it, swung it, and slashed its contents at the leering face in the window.

The little man started back, but the dirty torrent caught him and soused him through. The bucket followed, struck him full on the chest, and rolled him over in the mud. After it with a rush came David.

"I'll let yo' know, spyin' on me!" he yelled. "I'll—" Maggie, whose face was as white now as it had been crimson, clung to him, hampering him.

"Dinna, David, dinna!" she implored. "He's yer ain dad."

"I'll dad him! I'll learn him!" roared David half through the window.

At the moment Sam'l Todd came floundering furiously round the corner, closely followed by Enry, and oor Job.

"Is he dead?" shouted Sam'l, seeing the prostrate form.

"Ho! ho!" went the other two.

They picked up the dragged little man and hustled him out of the yard like a thief, a man on either side and a man behind.

As they forced him through the gate, he struggled round.

"By Him that made ye! ye shall pay for this, David M'Adam, you and yer—"

But Sam'l's big hand descended on his mouth, and he was borne away before that last ill word had flitted into being.

CHAPTER XXI

HORROR OF DARKNESS.

It was long past dark that night when M'Adam staggered home.

All that evening at the Sylvester Arms his imprecations against David had made even the hardest shudder. James Moore, Owd Bob, and the Dale Cup were for once forgotten as, in his passion, he cursed his son.

The Dalesmen gathered fearfully away from the little dripping madman. For once these men, whom, as a rule, no such geyser outbursts could quell, were dumb before him only now and then shooting furtive glances in his direction, as though on the brink of some daring enterprise of which he was the objective. But M'Adam noticed nothing, suspected nothing.

When, at length, he lurched into the kitchen of the Grange, there was no

light and the fire burnt low. So dark was the room that a white riband of of paper pinned onto the table escaped his remark.

The little man sat down heavily, his clothes still sodden, and resumed his tireless anathema.

"I've tholed mair fra him, Wullie, than Adam M'Adam ever thoct to thole from ony man. And noo it's gane past bearin'." He struck me, Wullie! struck his ain father. Ye see it yersel', Wullie. Na, ye weren't there. Oh, gin ye had but bin, Wullie! Him and his madam! But I'll gar him ken Adam M'Adam. I'll stan' nae mair!"

He sprang to his feet and, reaching up with trembling hands, pulled down the old bell-mouthed blunderbuss that hung above the mantel-piece.

"We'll mak' an end to't, Wullie, so we will, aince and for a!" And he banged the weapon down upon the table. It lay right athwart that slip of still condemning paper, yet the little man saw it not.

Resuming his seat, he prepared to wait. His hand sought the pocket of his coat, and fingered tenderly a small stone bottle, the fond companion of his widowhood. He pulled it out, uncorked it, and took a long pull; then placed it on the table by his side.

Gradually the gray head lolled; the shrivelled hand dropped and hung limply down, the finger-tips brushing the floor; and he dozed off into a heavy sleep, while Red Wullie watched at his feet.

It was not till an hour later that David returned home.

As he approached the lightless house, standing in the darkness like a body with the spirit fled, he could but contrast this dreary home of his with the bright kitchen and cheery faces he had left.

Entering the house, he groped to the kitchen door and opened it; then struck a match and stood in the doorway, peering in.

"Not home, bain't he?" he muttered, the tiny light above his head. "Wet inside as well as oot by noo, I'll lay. By gum! but 'twas a lucky thing for him I didna get ma hand on him this evenin'! I could ha' killed him!" He held the match above his head.

Two yellow eyes, glowing in the darkness like cairngorms, and a small dim figure bunched up in a chair, told him his surmise was wrong. Many a time had he seen his father in such case before, and now he muttered contemptuously:

"Drunk; the leetle swab! Sleepin' it off, I reck'n."

Then he saw his mistake. The hand that hung above the floor twitched and was still again.

There was a clammy silence. A mouse, emboldened by the quiet, scuttled across the hearth. One mighty paw lightly moved; a lightning tap, and the tiny beast lay dead.

Again that hollow stillness: no sound, no movement: only those two uninking eyes fixed on him immovable.

At length a small voice from the fireside broke the quiet.

"Drunk—the leetle swab!"

Again a clammy silence, and a life-long pause.

"I thowt yo' was sleepin'," said David, at length, lamely.

"Ay, so ye said. 'Sleepin' it aff'; I heard ye." Then, still in the same small voice, now quivering imperceptibly, "Wad ye obleege me, sir, by leetin' the lamp? Or, d'ye think, Wullie, 'twad be soilin' his dainty fingers? They're mair used, I'm told to danderin' wi' the bonnie brown hair o' his—"

"I'll not ha' ye talk o' ma Maggie so," interposed the boy passionately.

"His Maggie, mark ye, Wullie—his! I thoct 'twad soon get that far."

"Tak' care, dad! I'll stan' but little more," the boy warned him in choking voice; and began to trim the lamp with trembling fingers.

M'Adam forthwith addressed himself to Red Wullie.

(Continued.)

Street Car Conductor—Where do you want to get off at?

Drowsy Passenger—Minute street.

Street Car Conductor—Why, there's no such street on this line.

Drowsy Passenger—All right; let me off at 62nd street.

THE QUIET HOUR

GOD'S MESSENGERS.

Be not forgetful to entertain strangers for thereby some have entertained angels unawares.—Heb. xiii.: 2.

I planned a plan, and duly made
A plan to fill one little day.
Pleasure and toil were gauged and
weighed,
This hour for work and that for play;
And each for each made room and
way.

I set my wilful feet to tread
The wilful path self-chosen as right,
Resolved to walk unhindered,
Nor turn to left, nor to turn to right.

But interruptions all day long,
And little vexing hindrances,
Each weak, but all together strong,
Came one by one to fret and tease,
And balk my purpose, and displease.

Friendship laid fetters on the noon,
And fate threw sudden burdens down,
And hours were short and strength
failed soon,
And darkness came the day to drown,
Hope changed to grief and smile to
frown.

Then I said, sadly, "All is vain;
No use there is in planning aught,
Labor is wasted once again,
And wisdom is to folly brought,
And all the day has gone for naught."

Then spoke a voice within my soul:
"The day was yours, and will was free,
And self was guide and self was goal,
Each hour was full as hour could be—
What space was left, my child
for ME?"

"Where was the moment in your plan
For work of mine which might not
wait?"

The need, the wish of fellow man,
The little threads of mutual fate,
Which touch and tangle soon or late?

"These 'hindrances,' which made you
fret,
These 'interruptions,' one by one,
They were but sudden tasks I set,
My errands for your feet to run.
Will you disdain them, child, or shun?"

Oh, blind of heart and dull of soul!
I only felt, the long day through,
That I was thwarted of my goal,
And chafed rebelliously, nor knew
The Lord had aught for me to do!

Pardon me, Lord, my selfish day,
Touch my sealed eyes, and bid them
wake
To see Thy tasks along the way,
Thy errands, which my hands may
take,
And do them gladly for Thy sake.

—SUSAN COOLIDGE.

We read in the Book of Genesis how
Abraham and Lot, with eager hospital-
ity, entertained strangers, who proved
to be angels in disguise. Is it not often
so in real life? Someone has said: "No
one knocks at my door who is not sent
by God." An "angel" is a messenger
sent by God, so everyone who comes
into our lives must be one of His mes-
sengers. Let us keep our eyes open so that
we may not entertain His messengers
"unawares".

Shall we glance for a moment at some
of these messengers. First, there is the
gift of each new day, which comes to
us fresh from God's hand. Let us
meet it always with a "glorious morning
face," and the gladness of a child-like
heart. This day is a wonderful gift
from our Father's hand—we can live
grandly to-day if we will. What a
difference there is in the way different
people greet the day. Some come
to breakfast looking cross and half
awake, and at once begin to grumble
about the weather, or to groan dolefully
over past, present or possible future
troubles. Others are like the morning
sunshine, fresh and bright and glad;
inspiring their fellows to thank God
and take courage. We can all be like
that if we will, and those who welcome

each day as a messenger from God will
be themselves God's messengers of hope
and joy to all around. It is worth while,
isn't it? Let us open our eyes each
morning to the vision of Christ's face
and, at once, answer His call to work
in His vineyard, doing the work He
sets before us, not the work we think
seems grander. Perhaps He is testing
our obedience, intending to give us the
work we want when the day is a little
more advanced, and we have grown
stronger and more able to do it well.
And let us try to keep our morning
freshness all day long, coming to our
Master often, that He may pour new
life and gladness into our souls, and
refresh us with His peace that passeth
all understanding, and the rest which
He promises to all the weary who come
to Him. Then if we keep the morning
brightness of each day until the evening
so we shall keep a young heart until
the end of life. God can make all



WHERE STREAMS MEET.

The junction of the Qu'Appelle with the outlet from Long Lake, at Craven, Sask.

Photo by J. A. Neate, Lumsden.

things new every day, if we will only
let Him, as He makes the earth new
every spring, and our lives new every
morning.

Then there are the special providences,
which come to each of us straight from
God's hand. I don't mean only such
unusual things as a narrow escape from
death or a recovery from illness, but the
everyday providences which enter into
all our lives. The multitudes, fed
miraculously by the power of Christ,
might marvel at the sudden multiplying
of the bread. But that was only a
lifting of the veil to teach us that He
is always working wondrously. Let
us consider the multiplication of the
seed we scatter so thoughtlessly in the
earth. What but the power of God
could change one grain into many, or
bring fruit, flowers and vegetables out
of the dark earth which looks so dead.
We marvel over the signs shown to
Joshua and Hezekiah, but how much
greater is the everyday wonder, and the
power which keeps our earth and all
the heavenly bodies hanging upon
nothing, and sends them swinging
through space in perfect harmony and
order.

Though we may not now have the
variations in God's order of Nature
which we call "miracles"—the visible
barring of His wonder-working arm—we
have the far grander certainty that He
is working invisibly every moment in
every corner of His infinite universe.
Our Lord has made this very clear,
definite and practical, by telling how
God clothes each lily and blade of grass,
watches over the safety of each tiny
sparrow, and is far more particularly
interested in each event in the lives of
His children who are "of more value
than many sparrows." All things work
together for the good of those who love
God, not accidentally, but because they
are all special providences, intended to
perfect character and make life happy.
But God does not do everything for us.

A growing plant reaches out into its
environment, drawing strength and
nourishment from earth and air, from
sunshine and storm from rain and snow,
from dew and frost—while these same
influences only hasten the decay of a
dead plant or kill a weak one. So a
healthy soul continually reaches out
into its environment and extracts
strength and spiritual nourishment from
everything God puts in its reach—joy
or sorrow, pain or pleasure, work or
play, friends or enemies, hindrances
or privileges. They are all messengers
sent by God with gifts for the hungry,
growing plants in His garden. A
healthy soul reaches out and takes the
gift from the hand of each messenger,
and so grows stronger every hour. It
is true and just that "whosoever hath
to him shall be given, and he shall have
more abundance; but whosoever hath
not, from him shall be taken away even
that he hath." Those who already
know the gladness of God's love are
ever reaching out to gain more of that
priceless knowledge; while those who
don't reach out for more grace are grad-
ually losing what God has already given.
The water of life is freely offered to all
who are athirst, but it is only obtained
by those who are in real earnest in their

desire for it: "Whosoever will let him
take." God never forces His gifts on
us.

But, if even the stranger who knocks
at our door is a messenger sent from God
how much more certainly are the
relatives and friends who are near and
dear to us, His messengers. Is it
"unawares" that we are entertaining
or refusing to entertain these "angels"?
Is it a fine thing to become great and
famous in the eyes of the world, while
we are leaving a dear father or mother
to grow old in loneliness and neglect?
Then, if we are always pleasant and
polite to strangers, how much rather
should we be unfailingly courteous and
kindly in word and deed to those in
our own homes. Rude words are only
too common in some homes, even
though love is not absent. If Christ is
willing to dwell under our roof, not only
as a passing Guest, but as one of the
family, we must welcome Him loyally.
Every impatient word spoken to a
child, or want of courtesy shown to a
servant, is really aimed at Him; for He
is meeting us continually, and we always
have the opportunity of entertaining
not only a messenger, but our King
Himself. We shall not "unawares"
show Him any slightest discourtesy if
we keep close to the heart His saying:
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto
one of the least of these my brethren,
ye have done it unto Me."

Then there are those dear messengers
of His—our friends—who may or may
not be our relations. Those whose
spirits and hearts are linked with ours
in the wonderful mystery of the Com-
munion of Saints. They are very near
to us in the quiet hours of the night,
though they may be far away in body.
Reaching up to God continually, for
us, they pour new strength and joy into
our lives. We rest confidently on their
love, and walk always side by side with
them in the sweetness of real fellowship.
If you know the joy of having friends

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Inquiry at the prescription department of a leading local druggist elicited the information that the Pure Virgin Oil of Pine is put up only in half-ounce vials for dispensing. Each vial is securely sealed in a round wooden case, with engraved wrapper, showing name—"Virgin Oil of Pine (Pure)"—plainly printed thereon. Only the cheaper Oils are sold in bulk, but these create nausea, and never effect the desired results.—Adv't.

A BIRD'S MINISTRY.

'I had travelled far
From the Afghan towers of Candahar,
Through the sand-white plains of Sindh-Sagar;
And once when the daily march was o'er,
As tired I sat in my tented door,
Hope failed me, as never it failed before.
I had taught, and my teaching all
Seemed vain.
'No glimmer of light,' I sighed, 'appears;
The Moslem's Fate and the Buddhist's fears
Have gloomed their worship this thousand years.
For Christ and His truth I stand alone
In the midst of millions: a sand-grain blown
Against yon temple of ancient stone,
As soon may level it! Faith forsook
My soul as I turned on the pile to look:
I gazed, and marvelled; how crumbled were
The walls I had deemed so firm and fair!
For, wedged in a rift of the massive stone,
Most plainly rent by its roots alone,
A beautiful peepul-tree had grown,
Whose gradual stress would still expand
The crevice, and topple upon the sand
The temple, while o'er its wreck should stand
The tree in its living verdure! Who
Could compass the thought? The bird that flew
Hitherward, dropping a seed that grew,
Did more to shiver this ancient wall
Than earthquake, war, simoon, or all
The centuries in their lapse and fall!
Then I knelt by the riven granite there
And my soul shook off its weight of care,
As my voice rose clear on the tropic air:
"The living seeds I have dropped remain
In the cleft: Lord, quicken with dew and rain;
THEN temple and mosque shall be rent in twain!"

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who are drawing you ever higher into clearer fellowship with the Friend Whose love "passeth knowledge," then keep fast hold of these messengers from God. Such a friendship is not an easy thing to hold, for true love must always be giving of itself. If you are trying to take all and give little, then you are cultivating selfishness instead of friendship. Give strong love and earnest prayers, and anything else that friendship may demand. But if you have a friend who is like Christ, and who is helping you to grow like Christ, never let him slip "unawares" out of your life though it may cost you all you have, even to life itself, to hold fast to him. For such a friendship is eternal in its nature. Though you may be far apart in body, prayer can keep you always close to a friend; and a bodily parting is a very small thing when hearts are one. "We have forever," there is no hurry. God's best gifts go on ripening through all eternity. Those whom God hath joined together in holiest friendship can never be parted by distance or death, so long as each is faithful to the other.

Then there are those other "angels" who are so hard to entertain joyously—

the angels of pain, sorrow and death. They, too, come to us carrying priceless gifts from God. Shall we let them go without making our own their gifts of patience, courage, fortitude, trust and joy? They will not force these great graces upon us, but whosoever will may take them, for God wants us to possess them, and sends His dark-robed angels to us in splendid confidence that we will welcome them loyally just because they are His messengers. Joy has often shone with dazzling beauty in a soul walking with the Son of God, through the burning, fiery furnace. As Bishop Ingram says:

"To believe that there is Someone Who is tempering the flame, Who is not letting one single throb of agony be too much or too great, that this is not a matter left to mad chance or to the spite of some devil—it is this which takes away the bitterness from pain. Lie still in the furnace, if the kind face of God is looking down on you; lie still in the furnace, because the moment that the silver is so bright as to perfectly reflect the face bent over it, that moment it will be taken from the furnace." HOPE.

INGLE NOOK CHATS

WANTED — RECIPE FOR LEMON CHEESE.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been peeping into your cosy corner for a long time, not daring to come in because I had nothing to bring and I wanted your advice. But I have at last a recipe of my own manufacture to bring to you. I have been without eggs all winter and thought I would try to make a cake without them. I was so sure it would be a failure, but it turned out well, so I send the recipe.

CAKE WITHOUT EGGS.

One cup granulated sugar, a large cup sour cream, 1 teaspoon soda, a little salt, 1 teaspoon lemon and enough flour to make pretty stiff. Bake in jelly tins.

For Filling.—Spread any kind of jelly between the layers and cover the top with an icing made of icing sugar softened with a little sweet milk.

Would any one kindly tell me how to make lemon cheese? Is there a way to keep eggs when they are packed in the summertime for the next winter's use? We get so many eggs in the summer and very few in the fall. What is the recipe for preserving eggs with water glass? How do you use it? May I come again and bother you? You may call me

MOTHER OF SIX.

(Surely you may come again and as often as you wish. Don't wait again for something to give in return for information. Ask for the help just when you want it and send us your new ideas any time it is convenient. I posted to you the issue containing in detail methods of preserving eggs. If you have not received it before this let me know, will you? I cannot find a recipe for 'lemon cheese', but an appeal to the members in cases of this kind is rarely in vain.—D. D.)

NOT A BIT TIRESOME.

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I am again for help! I am sure you will think me tiresome. But I was quite taken with the idea "Pioneer Lass" suggests about making "hubbys" socks out of old stocking legs, so thought I would ask you if it would be possible for me to communicate with "Pioneer Lass" asking her for a pattern? I should be much obliged for her address—that is if she wouldn't object. I will willingly send stamps to pay postage.

Oh! how I should like to have been in Dame Durden's shoes, when she was listening to the Besses' o' th' Barn Band. They used to stay a few miles from my old home in Lancashire. Please thank "Yorkshire Girl" for

her recipe in last issue. The "Chatterers" have been very kind indeed to send so many recipes.

EVENING PRIMROSE.

(You will have the address you wanted by this time.

I'm selfish enough not to be able to echo your desire in regard to the Band concert, but I should have been delighted to have you sitting beside me to help me enjoy it. It was the finest band music I ever heard.—D. D.)

A BLESSING TO THE SHUT-INS.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been for three years an interested reader of your Corner, but so far have been content to read alone and let others do the talking. Now I am coming to ask for admittance for myself. We live away out on the prairie and we are always practically shut in all winter, so we hail mail days with delight, and I always look at the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, first for the Ingle Nook and the Quiet Hour pages. They both do me so much good. We made use of several of your suggestions for Christmas presents and they were well liked.

Your recipes are always good. Here is one for Ginger Cookies that never fails:—One cup shortening, a cup sugar, a cup molasses or syrup, a teaspoon soda mixed in a little boiling water and nicely blended with the molasses, two or three eggs, one desert-spoon ground ginger, and flour enough to roll easily without sticking. Please may I come again if this is not too long? Wishing you every success in your speldnid work

PRAIRIE LILY.

(Your kind words are indeed appreciated, especially your mentioning the particular things you found helpful. How glad you will be when spring has come.—D. D.)

WELCOME TO ANOTHER BACHELOR.

Dear Dame Durden:—Seeing a letter from the bachelor "Pieface" I also have mustered up courage to creep into the Ingle Nook. I take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and read it nearly page for page, giving the Children's Corner and Ingle Nook quite a lion's share. I certainly always thought that this corner was for ladies only and was glad to see that poor "Pie-Face" was not slighted. If I am also accepted, I wish to write a letter in response to B. S. on "Fathers and Children." I should certainly like to see the Ingle Nook grow bigger and bigger, not only with friendly letters but with experiences of different kinds and giving recipes that would be of service to many. Here is a little of my own

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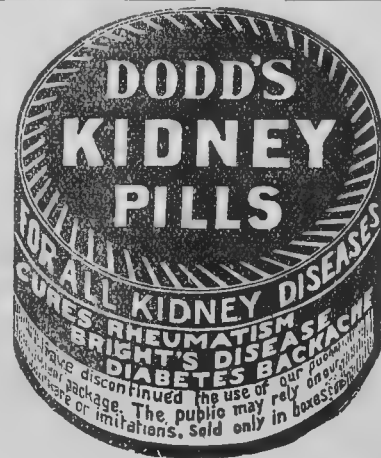
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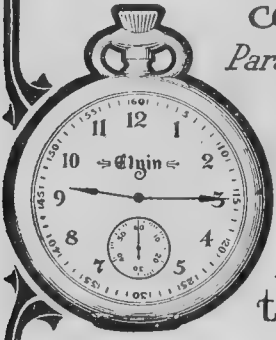
Nay, Anderson & Co.

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experience:—I have "bached" it for about six years; do my own cooking, wash my own floors and black lead the stove. I can cook a joint, draw and stuff a duck, skin a rabbit and make a loaf—and all guaranteed digestible I sew on buttons and patches, but have not tried darning socks. I am of the opinion that "baching" is the making of many a young man, for more reasons than one. He learns in time what the monotony would be to a housewife, in doors day after day with practically no change in scene or duties. And when he settles down in married life he naturally gives little helps which are acceptable and comforting to the sensible woman. Of course I do not say all bachelors are such helps, but I have met some good ones. With best wishes to the Ingle Nookers and Dame Durden, LIVLANENG.



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(I, too, should like to see the Ingle Nook grow bigger and better, broadening out to include other phases of home-making as well as cooking, ideas on home-furnishings and decorations, gardens, time-savers, care of children, social intercourse, and a score of kindred subjects. It will grow to those dimensions some day.—D. D.)

A BREEZY VISIT FROM HELMET-OF-RESOLUTION.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have wanted to write the Corner for a long time, but a multitude of "things to be done" has invariably come between me and my wishes. I always turn to your page as soon as I pick up the paper. It is like a drink of fresh water. I wonder if some of your readers—the brides at least—would care to have me make a few suggestions about the best way of doing the little things about a house that take so much time and show so little in return. I have been married a little over three years, and as I was a school-teacher and also a parson's daughter I had much practical knowledge of farm life to acquire when I married my husband. The following hints are all tried ones and born of necessity, because when you have two babies and two or three men, and all your own work to do and are not very strong, and love to have everything sweet and dainty, you have to think and plan.

1.—Keep one of those almanacs that are so freely presented us hanging by the bake-table; it saves hunting a newspaper when greasing the bake tins.

2.—Have one day for each bit of work—wash one day, iron another, bake another, sweep the house down another, etc. That is, don't have so much come on one day that you are tired out. I have been sick with fatigue sometimes, and it tells on one in the long run.

3.—Before washing, if possible the night before, cut up fine the soap you need into your soap pail (I use a five-pound lard pail), cover it well with hot water and set it on the kitchen stove where it won't boil over, until morning, when you will have the soft soap ready for your clothes. It is much easier and just as economical, if not more so, to put the soft soap in the water in both boiler and tub before you put the clothes in, than it is to rub the soap on the articles.

4.—If you are washing anything new for the first time, try putting a tablespoonful or two of coal oil in the water; it will take the dressing out like magic. I remember well the first new blankets I washed after I started house-keeping, and how sticky and grimy they looked after I had carefully washed them. Not until my aunt told me how she washed a white flannel shirt of my uncle's, did it dawn on me what had ailed my blankets. I had hidden them away, I was so ashamed of them. She said that she washed uncle's shirt through a dozen or more waters and it simply wouldn't clean, until she ran and got a little coal oil and put it in; then the dressing simply fell out. I had the same trouble with Baby's cashmere cloak the first time it was washed.

If I am in a great hurry on washdays, I put on a boiler of water to heat while we are eating breakfast. I always do anyway hurry or not, before breakfast, and after the meal I take the warm water, put it in the tub, pour enough of the liquid soap in to make it nicely lathery and put in my fine things, table napkins, table cloths, etc. to soak; then I fill the boiler half full of cold water, put some soap in it, and put in an armful of the second selection of clothes. Then by the time the children are dressed, the clothes in the tub can be washed. When they are done, I take out those in the boiler, empty the boiler, put in clean water and soap, and those clothes just washed out, to scald. Then I wash out those just come from the boiler. But I only do that when in a hurry. I like to wash the clothes before I boil them. It is so hard to catch them just at the turn, and if they boil long the dirt boils in. I never got them really white and clean that way. I know some people do it altogether, but I fancy it is chiefly

those who have nothing else to attend to but the washing. When Jack falls down and breaks his crown and Jill comes tumbling after, and someone calls for this, and another for that, it is hard to catch everything on the "minie" as Jill calls it.

You will think me washing-mad. But, I declare, washings are the bugbear of my life, and I have made a study of them. I love everything water-sweet, dainty with lavender and rosemary and I can't have it unless I get down to the fundamentals, and schemes to cheat the washboard. My ultimate goal is a washing-machine, a real one that will really wash well.

So much for washings. I could write "heaps," but you probably have a little experience yourselves: though I seem to "hae ma doots", don't I?

Did you ever try making comforters out of worn-out blankets—or is it comfortable? Take the blanket, and patch the holes, if any, and then cover it with anything you have, art ticking, sateen, or even prettily colored flannel etc. It makes a quilt that will last for years. I covered an old one of mine with flannelette striped white and blue. And here let me enter a protest against the patchwork quilt. Anything savoring more of lunacy never was devised by sane person. I do believe How can anyone have the conscience to spend precious days and weeks tearing up and sewing together little "fussy" bits of cloth when they might use large strips and get done in quarter of the time and not offend all the principles of good taste. Of course, if you haven't anything else, they sometimes have to do. But it seems to me a good deal more sensible, if you can, to put them into rag mats and carpets.

Did you ever have a pretty picture sent you and because you had no frame put it away? We had one in brown tones. I told my husband I expected he'd need to turn cabinet-maker right away because I needed a frame; and sure enough one day he presented me with one made out of pine, which I painted with mahogany stain. The rich dull red of the mahogany brought out the browns in the picture beautifully. My sister gave me a prettily toned picture she had done in oils, and for that I painted the frame with Japanese gold paint. I forgot to say that the frame for the big picture is two and a half feet by seventeen inches wide and two and a half inches broad, inside measurements. It is perfectly flat and plain. By the way, do you know that a picture ought to hang flat against the wall, unless it is an oil? And too, they ought to be hung low enough to be seen easily, especially if they are small and the subject complex requiring careful scrutiny; then they ought to be hung on a level with the eye.

Now, dear Dame Durden and Ingle Nookers, please don't scold me! You help me so much at different times that I often feel like flying to the pen and ink to thank you at once. I wonder if this will escape the W. P. Basket! My husband is shaking his head ominously. He says two pages is all I ought to be allowed to write, because when I get a pen in my hand it simply runs away with me.

By the way, I was much interested to find that English people kept Guy Fawkes Day. We always remembered the day; someone usually saying "Gunpowder Plot Day", but we did not make any special preparation for it. I will next year. But on Christmas Eve we always have Yule Cakes and frumenty for supper.

"Humph!" says he, "what are you writing!" So goodnight, dear people
 HELMET-OF-RESOLUTION.

(You blessed woman! I have been thinking about you lately and wondering if you had deserted us entirely when your nice long helpful letter came. We shall have to gently but firmly rebuke that husband of yours for the ominous head-shakings I'm certain he has no desire to limit you to two pages when the letter is to him.)

Washing is a bugbear to most women. It seems to take so much more strength than the housekeeper who has everything else to do, can muster up. Hope the machine will soon be a reality. They are so much easier than the washboard, and, besides, a conven-

ient man or boy can be cajoled into taking a turn at it without compromising masculine dignity.

Considering that your home is in British Columbia you surely have a vegetable garden and fruit and flowers. Will you tell us about them some day? And, please, tell me the composition of Yule cakes and frumenty. "Frumenty" sounds particularly delectable to me.—D. D.)

SHE SAVES THE ADVOCATES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been an interested reader of your cosy Ingle Nook for some time, and am now coming to chat with you, also to bring a recipe for home made honey for which one of your members asked. I found it in a Toronto Cook Book. When reading the letters in the ADVOCATE I notice some people cut out the most valuable parts and keep them, but I think you will agree with me when I say our plan I think is best. We have all the Advoc-

ates for each year bound in one big book, and I can assure you they are a most valued part of our book shelf. We would not be without the ADVOCATE for anything. We think it by far the best farming and home paper we have yet seen in Canada. I hope I am addressing my envelope properly, if not please correct me, will you? I will close now, but may I come again?

ARTIFICIAL HONEY.

Mix together 10 lbs. white sugar, 2 lbs. clear bee's honey, 1 quart hot water, 1-2 an ounce cream of tartar. When cool flavor with 2 or 3 drops of attar of roses, and sprinkle in one handful clear yellow honey comb, broken up.

This will deceive the best judges and is perfectly healthy.

GLOS-SHIRE LASSIE.

P. S. I have never used this recipe myself; therefore I cannot say how it answers.

The Literary Society

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH.

THE EDITOR OF LITERARY SOCIETY:

I was greatly interested in the address by A. M. Campbell, M.A., published in the ADVOCATE February 13th, on Agricultural Economics, and I am of the opinion that the sooner the Government takes up the question of the more equitable distribution of wealth the easier it will be. There are many men who would give their support to such a movement now, but would not be willing to do so a few years hence. As it is necessary to "create public opinion" before anything can be done I would like to hear what the members of the Literary Society think about it. I see Andrew Carnegie writing on the subject in the *Review of Reviews* says, "It is difficult to understand why at the death of its possessor great wealth should not be shared by the community which has been the most potent cause or partner of all in its creation." And as he is one of the very wealthy men his opinion ought to be of great importance.

J. J. LAMB.

(As this is a subject upon some branch of which almost all thinking people are expending a good deal of thought, it would seem to be a topic worthy of serious discussion by the members of this society. Read Mr. Lamb's letter carefully, and read also the article in a former issue to which he calls attention and which led him to write suggesting that we talk over this matter of distributing the world's wealth. You have all thought about it. Don't keep your thoughts to yourself, but let us all have the benefit of them.

The articles on this subject must reach this office by the 15th of April and must not be more than 600 words in length.

Let everybody take part —ED.)

A CHEERING EXAMPLE OF A GOOD WOMAN.

Janet Hamilton Coatbridge, Scotland, whose poems and essays were published in 1863, was a very remarkable example of the successful pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. She never was at school, but her mother taught her to read the Bible. At an early age she became a shoemaker's wife and the mother of a large family. After she was fifty years of age, and her family grown up, she made her debut as an author. She had the welfare of the working classes very much at heart. She addressed the women as sisters and showed them how they might better their condition. Untaught women she said were poorly equipped for the battle of life. She also discoursed on the mental training of children, and the proper period for beginning this process was (though some may feel inclined to smile) the first hour of the child's entrance into this world. The mother's mission she considered

a very powerful one, and the most effectual agents for the production of good men and good subjects were good mothers.

She fought against intemperance, Britain's greatest foe. When welcoming J. B. Gough to their midst, she wrote:

"To charm the adder deaf we lack the power—

Thy potent aid we crave in this the hour

And power of darkness. Wisely thou can'st charm—

Unstop the serpent's ear, his sting disarm."

Like all true poets her soul was easily stirred by the sights and sounds of nature. She sang of the woods and streams, the budding spring, the flowery summer; of the skylark as the sweet minstrel of the summer dawn.

She also studied Burns, and wrote a beautiful Centenary Poem. Two verses of which I quote. 

"Oh Bard beloved! as pilgrims to thy shrine,

With g and gift we come, our vows to pay;

The growing fame of hundred years is thine,

And lands and nations hail thy natal day 

"We bring thee hearts that, while life's pulses beat,

Shall throb with love and pride, regret and shame;

Love of thy worth, pride in thy genius great,

Regret that death, not life, gave world-wide fame."

The perusal of Janet Hamilton's book when on the lone prairie acts like a gleam of sunshine on a winter day.

A SCOTCH HOMESTEADER.

PUZZLES FOR THE YOUNGER MEMBERS.

The younger members of the society who feel that the subject given for debate is a little beyond them, can spend a little while over this list. Each stanza is the definition of a whole word whose first syllable is "can." You need not send in lists, but write them out and compare them with the correct list which will appear in March 27th issue.

1. Though this can is a can, you all will agree,
This can is termed thus because it holds tea.
2. This long, narrow can holds so precious a stock
That oft you will find it has more than one lock.
3. The most wick-ed can, tho' safe from police,
Should you search for its heart you will find it in grease

IF THEY COME FROM MCKENZIE'S THEY MUST BE GOOD

SEEDS

STUDIED, they are the MASTER PRODUCER; NEGLECTED, the feeder of BLASTED HOPES. Your small plot or thousand acre farm would never reach its SUCCESS without the EXPERIENCE of EXPERTS specializing for purity. Without it, you have your LABOR and EXPENSE for your PAINS. SEED without SELECTION is without QUALITY—it is WASTE. The more careless your SELECTION, the more COMPLETE your FINAL RUIN.

SEEDS DEVELOP CONTINENTS, BUILD ENTERPRISES, PRODUCE WEALTH, especially when pure. Superior Quality; "GOLD STANDARD SEEDS" distinguishing feature, backed by our Reputation, makes your SELECTION WISE and your HARVEST CERTAIN.

Write Department C for Catalog

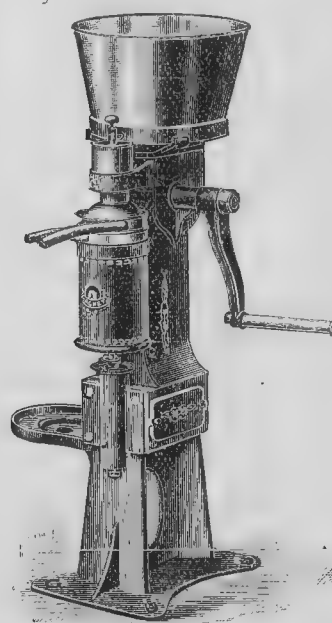
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A. E. MCKENZIE CO. LTD.

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Seedsman to Western Canada

The Magnet Cream Separator

has a skimmer that takes all the cream out of the milk besides separating all foreign matter from both. It is made in one piece, therefore easy to clean.



Pretty Solid-looking Separator

The steel bowl is supported at both ends, making it run steady and preventing it getting out of balance.

The MAGNET is built with SQUARE running GEARS; the only gear that should be applied to a fast running machine like a cream separator.

We ask you to compare the STRONG SQUARE GEAR in the MAGNET with the CHEAP WORM WHEELS, and in some cases TWO WORM WHEELS in other makes, and we know you will select the MAGNET.

Prof. F. M. Logan, of B. C., writes to the MAGNET Cream Separator Co., Hamilton, "There are four points in the construction of a cream separator which should be thoroughly studied by every manufacturer, viz.:

- Ease in Cleaning.
- Ease in Turning.
- Durability of Construction.
- Perfection in Skimming.

I am pleased to state that to my mind your machine, which is made in Canada, combines these to a greater degree than any separator I have examined."

It will pay every farmer who keeps cows to investigate the MAGNET.

Remember the MAGNET turns easier than any other separator.

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Do you believe it? If you don't, you had better take his word for it, and get into the movement with a five or ten acre lot that has lake frontage.

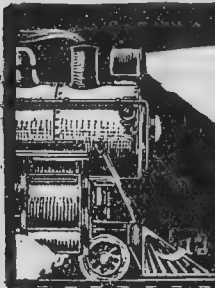
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The London Daily Mail one year	1.75	papers for only.....
Both together are worth	3.25	Keep in touch with the Homeland.

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SURVEY OUT FROM FORT WILLIAM TAKES A SUPPLY OF THIS USEFUL BALM.

Zam-Buk, the favorite household balm and salve, is now adopted as "the Doctor" by leading parties engaged in surveying various parts of the Dominion lands.

Mr. Henry Hall, writing from Fort William, says: "I have proved how beneficial Zam-Buk is in cases of cuts, skin injuries and diseases. Being engaged to go on a survey, I thought it would be a most useful thing to take along. I obtained a supply in Fort William and very well it was I did so, for nearly every day it was called into requisition by one or other of the party for cuts, bruises, burns, or some injury. Zam-Buk quickly takes the soreness out of cuts, burns, bruises or injuries; and on our survey it earned golden opinions from all who had occasion to try it.

Mr. Lascelles Scott, one of the leading Government analysts, says: "I have no hesitation in certifying the entire purity of Zam-Buk, which in my opinion is excellently adapted for skin injuries and diseases." Zam-Buk cures cuts, scalds, burns, bruises, eczema, scalp sores, ringworms, ulcers, abscesses, chapped places, spring pimples, blood poison, chronic abscesses, etc. As an embrocation it relieves rheumatism, neuralgia and sciatica. All druggists and stores sell it 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes sent for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp and we will mail you free sample box.

4. This can is a can that delights you and me,
It always is "open" and likewise is "free."
5. Where breezes blow and surges roll.
With swelling form and manner proud,
This can in triumph rides the waves.
The sailor's living and his shroud
6. Here's a can, which, bear in mind.
Lives on others of its kind.
7. They say empty cans will produce the most noise.
But if properly filled, this will startle the boys.
8. Most cans are hardly fit to eat,
Yet you'll like this, so nice and sweet.
9. The waltz or the glee or the bold martial strain,
Each one, as his favorite, endorses;
But for those who prefer oratorio style,
This can sweetest music discourses.
10. Now who would elect in a can to reside,
Yet this as a shelter is known far and wide.
11. A can of most sagacious mind.
'Tis "frugal, prudent, shrewd," you'll find.
12. That a horse should use cans, seems indeed strange to say,
Yet if pressed to have one he'd not utter a nay.
13. To put poems in cans no one is inclined,
Yet cans of this sort in some poems you'll find.
14. In tubs and in bowls men have ventured from land,
And in cans of this kind, so I understand.
15. Now, here is a can that is yellow and round,
'Twould seem little prized, for it grows on the ground.

Children's Corner

A LITERARY SOCIETY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter I have ever written to your Children's Corner. My papa has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for about a year and a half. I live on a farm four and a half miles south of Alameda, and about three quarters of a mile from school. I am in the third class. Miss D. is my teacher. There are two in my class now. There are some big snow banks around here. Christmas eve we had a Christmas entertainment. At it we had a Christmas bell to hang the presents on. It was the first entertainment we ever had and was a good success. The larger girls and boys have a literary society here. They go around from house to house. Sometimes I go when it is not too far away. We have choir practice for the Sunday school. We used to have a colt named Dorothy. We do not own her now. She has grown up.
(Aged 10 yrs.) VICTOR DEYELL.
(You write a good hand, Victor. Be sure it doesn't get spoiled.—C.D.)

FATHER'S JOCKEY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the club. I got discouraged reading the letters in the ADVOCATE, so I thought I would write. My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I like to read the letters and "Bob, Son of Battle." I have one sister and one brother. My brother is one year old. My sister is two years and ten months old. I am in the third class. I have only gone to school eighteen months. I went through the third one and a half times and the other three books twice. We live on a farm and I don't like it very well. It is too cold. We have seventeen head of cattle, six turkey hens, and eight horses. I can ride horse-back as well as a cow-boy. Papa calls me his jockey. I broke our young bronco in to ride this fall, but she was not very wild.
(Age 8 years.) BERTIE BROWN.

"Only One" "BROMO QUININE"

That is LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine. Similarly named remedies sometimes deceive. The first and original Cold Tablet is a WHITE PACKAGE with black and red lettering, and bears the signature of E. W. GROVE. 25c.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN Co.

Grain bought on track or handled on commission

We discontinued advertising for a time on account of the tie-up on the railway systems. Grain will now be moving more freely. The Company, despite the hostility of certain interests in the grain trade, has had a very successful season so far. We would ask all farmers, whether shareholders or not, to consign their grain to us or wire for bids when grain is loaded. Our aim is to organize the whole farming community as sellers of grain in car-lots through a single agency. The hostility we have encountered is the best argument in favor of supporting us. Keep the Company in the field that is looking at things from the standpoint of the farmer. The larger the Company, the greater the economy in operation and ease in maintaining satisfactory export connections.

Let every farmer take a share and increase our working capital. You must pay someone for the service of handling your grain. The Company will employ part of the profits of the business in spreading the organization, improving conditions and developing markets. Support the Company that is fighting your battles, by taking shares, giving them your own business and soliciting for them the business of non-members. Bill your grain to the order of the Grain Growers' Grain Co., Fort William or Port Arthur, according as you are on the Canadian Pacific or Canadian Northern Railway system. Write across the bill "Advise Grain Growers' Grain Co., 5 Henderson Block, Winnipeg."

Can't each present shareholder secure two more shareholders in the next ten days, and treble our membership. Wheat is coming in splendidly since the improvement in transportation conditions?

SHOOTS GOPHERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—My papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I read the Children's Corner and like it very much. I came from Redlands, California, about two years ago. I like Canada very much. We live in southern Alberta, fourteen miles from High River. I have a dog; his name is Rob. I have also a "twenty-two" and I shoot gophers in the summer. We have four work horses, and I have a pony and two colts.

(Age 10 years). Lorene O'Kelly.

A GOOD NAME FOR A SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—Father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and he says it is a good paper. I like reading the Children's Corner. We have sixteen head of horses and twenty-four head of cattle and seven pigs. We built a new barn last year and it is a fine one. We put eight hundred bushels of oats in the loft and we threshed all the oat straw in it, and on stormy days we do not have to go out. I and my two brothers go to school. I have got first prize for four years for going to school. We have two miles to go. but my brother drives us and when we get home he is good and cold. I have one sister and four brothers. I am the youngest and am in the fourth reader. I have for studies history, geography, composition, literature, arithmetic, spelling, drawing and grammar. The name of our school is Fair Play. There are only six going now.

(Age 11 yrs.) JOHN WILSON.

AN UNLUCKY NUMBER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I live on a farm. My father has taken the ADVOCATE for a good many years, and he thin s it is a good paper. I am very much interested in reading the Children's Corner. I walk two and a half miles to school. I am in the fourth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss D. There are thirteen scholars at our school. We liked "Glengarry School Days" very much. I have two sisters and three brothers. We get our mail twice a week, and it is a pretty stormy day when we can't go for the ADVOCATE.

(Age 12 years). ROSIE CANNON.

FUN IN THE DRIFTS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the letters in the Children's Corner, and I have at last joined. My father takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I was in the third reader when I was going to school. I have four sisters and no brothers. We have lots of fun playing on the drifts. I live about two miles from the little village of Wheatland, which has three elevators and a store, a station and a hardware store, two churches and a skating rink which is just being built. We had a church anniversary. There were about two hundred people there.

EDITH DUNAMORE.

A GOOD COOK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first letter to the Children's Corner, and I would like to see it in print. We take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and I like to read the Children's letters, so I thought I would like to write one. I have one sister and two brothers; their names are Violet, Bertie and George. We live on a farm. I go to Lambton school. I go in the summer, but shall be away for the winter. I have baked bread and cakes and buns. My father owns four hundred and sixty acres altogether. We have sixteen horses and forty head of cattle. My father has been taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for three years or more and he likes it very much.

(Age 14 years.) MABEL ROE.

A LITTLE BIT SICK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have never written to you before so I'll write now. My brother takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and I always read the Children's Corner. I can't go to school because I am a little sick. I am sorry I can't go because I'd like to learn something. I'd like to have Cousin Dorothy come here once so I could see her.

(Age 12 years.) HELEN SCHWARTZ.



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Plants set out with a J. I. Case Transplanter GROW. They take root quicker, thrive better than when set out by hand, because each plant can be set just right and watered just right. And you can do the work in the heat of the day or the driest weather. With this machine 3 boys can set out many times as many plants in a given time as they can by hand. They can do better work—do it easier. In fact the all-around saving will pay for the implement in a year.

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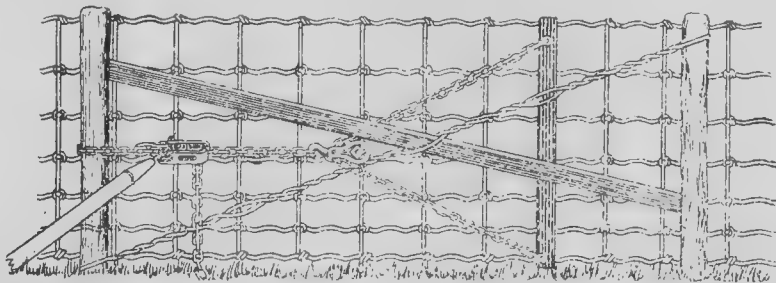
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Our new folder on "Erecting Fences" will tell you and if you will follow the instructions carefully, when you are through you will have a good job.

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No farmer, fence man or any one interested in fence construction should fail to write for a copy. It gives all the information required for building fences and we send it

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In addition there is also a complete and very interesting description of the manufacture of fence wire. Persons who have never had the privilege of visiting a wire mill will find this article of especial interest.

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A LONG WAY TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am reading the letters in the Children's Corner. Papa takes the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and likes it very much. I have three sisters and two brothers. I go to school, am nine years old, and am in the second reader. We have eight horses. We drive two miles and a half to school. JEMIMA STEWART.

A BAD ROAD TO SCHOOL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the ADVOCATE one year and we like it very well. We came from Chicago. We lived there twenty-two years. We never were on the farm before. We have got a home-stead, one and a half miles from Stettler. The town is one year old and growing very fast. We like it on the farm now. We have twenty head of cattle, one hundred chickens, and three geese. We have one bird, one dog, and four hounds and three cats. I have two sisters and one brother. I am twelve years old. We do not go to school for we have got too far to go and it is very bad road. If we get our transfer, we shall go to town school in the spring. Well, I guess I will leave some room for some more to put their letters in. ANNA C. HAKL.

A GROWING TOWN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live in the town of Lang. Three years ago the population of Lang was eight persons. Now there are about three hundred and fifty. My father keeps a hardware store and the post office. My father has three quarters of a section of land. We have two horses and one cat. I go to school every day. I am in the third reader, and study reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and geography. I have three brothers and two sisters. My brother was born on the 26th. of November. I am thirteen years old. Before we came to Lang we lived in Sintaluta.

(Age 13 years). WILLIE C. WRIGHT.

A NEW YEAR'S GIRL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As this is my first letter to the Children's Corner, I would be glad to see it in print. I live in Chamberlain, and go to school. My sister and I are trying for the fourth standard now. My other sister is my teacher. My papa and brother have a store here, and my papa has four oxen, two horses, and a pony. Our pony's name is Polly; she is quite tame, and we are able to ride her. I was twelve years old on New Years' Day.

LILY ELKERTON.

A CHRISTMAS TREE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. We have taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for a number of years, and enjoy reading the letters.

I live on a farm. We have got two horses and a number of cattle, sheep and pigs, some chickens, three geese, four turkeys and over a hundred pigeons. I go to school every day. I am in the second reader. I have two brothers and one sister going to school with me. I am twelve years old.

IDA TAYLOR.

THE FARM BEST OF ALL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken your valuable paper for a number of years. Although I have not written I take a great interest in reading the C. C. We live one mile and a half from Hartney. I go to school and am in the fifth reader. I have three brothers younger than myself. My teacher's name is Miss H—. We have forty-four horses, seventy-two head of cattle, and eighty-five hens. I like living on a farm best of all, for there is every opportunity of getting along.

MARY GALBRAITH.

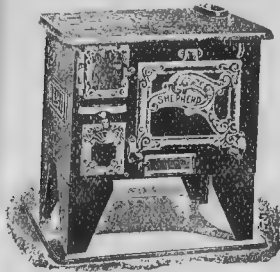
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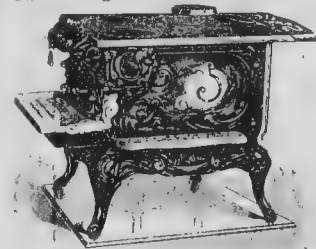
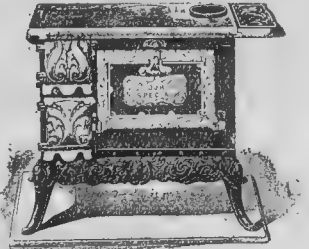


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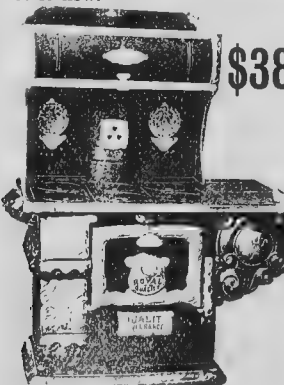
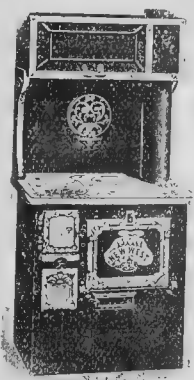
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buys the large Cast-Steel Cook. Four 8-in. lids, 18-in. oven. It burns coal or wood. A new construction, will give better results with

half the fuel the old cast stoves require. Large pouch feed. Heavy fire-box. Thoroughly up-to-date in every respect, and a marvel at the price. Handsome nickel panels and open shelf. This price means a saving of at least \$10.00. Can be furnished with reservoir at a slight additional charge. Our new Stove Catalogue will explain everything in detail. It will tell you of our wonderful stove offers. Show us where you can save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase.

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This big, full size four-hole New West steel range with steel high closet. Handsomely nickel-plated, just as illustrated. A most wonderful value, less than what your dealer must pay for the ordinary cheaply constructed range. Just the Range for the small family. Has all the advantages of the higher priced range, furnished with reservoir at a small extra charge. Our new stove catalogue tells you all about it and how you can save money by buying your stove and range from us at less than wholesale prices. Send for it now.



\$38

buys the Royal Wingold Steel Range, our latest production. Handsomest Range made. Beautiful blue polished steel, handsome large, high closet, enamel reservoir, pouch feed, magnificent trimmings, handsomely nickel-plated. This Royal Wingold has four 9-in. and two

8-in. lids, large 18-in. oven, burns wood or coal. A perfect baker, and most economical in the consumption of fuel. We have other sizes, and our new catalogue will tell you all about them, and how you can save money by dealing with us. Thousands have taken advantage of our extremely low prices.

Our new Stove Catalogue tells what you want to know. It tells you how to save \$5.00 to \$40.00 on every purchase; it tells you where you can buy your stoves and ranges for less than what your dealer pays. Remember, we have no agents. We sell direct to consumer only. Every stove guaranteed, and 30 days' free trial given. Mail us your name and address, and say, Send me your new catalogue. Do it now—it's free.

The WINGOLD STOVE Company, Ltd.
Dept. F. A., WINNIPEG
311 Notre Dame Ave.

Trade Notes.

TAXIDERMISTRY IS EASY TO LEARN.—Every sportsman, huntsman, fisherman or naturalist ought to be able to mount his own birds, game heads or fish. Many and many a fine specimen of game or fish, which would have been worth a great deal of money is left in the woods to be ruined because the hunter doesn't know how to tan skin or stuff the head. Every person, interested in nature should know the art of taxidermy. It is taught by mail by the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, Omaha, Neb., and it is taught thoroughly. You can learn in your own home how to preserve every specimen you get. A taxidermist makes big money all the time and there is more work than he can do. Besides, taxidermy is a wonderfully fascinating amusement for yourself. Your office, home or den decorated with the trophies of your gun or rod become most pretty and interesting places.

The editor of this paper takes pleasure in endorsing the Northwestern School of Taxidermy. It was awarded twelve gold medals for its grand exhibit at the Portland, Ore., exhibition. The success of every student is assured. Prof. J. W. Elwood, formerly superintendent of schools in Iowa, is manager of the school and he has under him the greatest corps of expert taxidermists that could be got together.

Taxidermy was long regarded as a most mysterious and secret art, known only to a few persons. But Prof. Elwood has changed all this. Now, he tells me, he is able to teach the art to men, women and even children so simple has it been made by himself and his skilled instructors.

He will send you a copy of the beautiful Taxidermy Magazine if you will write for it. This magazine contains pictures of birds, fishes, and animals which have been mounted by the most famous taxidermy artists. On page 342 of this paper you will find other matter concerning the Northwestern School of Taxidermy at Omaha.

"WESTERN CANADA" is the name of a new booklet the advertising department of the C. P. R. has got out for distribution. One would think that in view of the fact that the C. P. R. has so much at stake in Western Canada the literature of the Company would to a considerable extent exaggerate the advantages and minimize the difficulties of settlement in the new district, but such is not the case, as the choice of language is moderate and the statements absolutely according to facts. The information contained is useful and will be supplied on application.

Berlin, Ont., March 22, 1904.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.

I have been using several bottles of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM, and found wonderful results. Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it. M. S. STROME.

Calgary, Canada, July 26, 1905.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.,
Cleveland, O.

The West, as you no doubt know, is a great horse country, and we have a large sale of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM. We believe you have the best liniment on the market and, although the sale in this country is large it could be greatly increased by a little advertising. JAS. FINDLAY.

Stromberg-Carlson Tel. Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.—The well known booklet entitled "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," issued by the Company, has been revised and sent to press for another large issue. It contains not only reading matter descriptive of the best forms of instruments for use in rural communities, well illustrated with new vignettes and half tones, but gives model Constitution and By-Laws, telling how to organize farmer's private telephone companies; also including all information pertaining to such steps as are necessary for the formation of such companies.

This new edition with a new price list will be ready for distribution the latter part of March, and will be known as Booklet X—211.



We are the People

Who for Twenty Years have supplied the West with the Best

PUMPS

WINDMILLS and

GASOLINE ENGINES

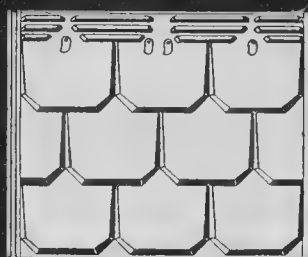
OUR GOODS ARE THE STANDARD OF QUALITY

BRANDON PUMP & WINDMILL WORKS

Box 410

THE METALLIC ROOFING COMPANY LIMITED

"EASTLAKE"



STEEL SHINGLES

TORONTO

FOR THE ROOF

There's Truest Economy in choosing

"EASTLAKE" METALLIC SHINGLES

They last indefinitely. Are fire, lightning, rust and leak-proof.

Fit together perfectly by means of their special patented side lock, can't possibly work apart.

And are more quickly and easily laid than any other shingle on the market.

Galvanized "Eastlakes" are heavily coated on BOTH sides with all the galvanizing material that will adhere to them.

Painted "Eastlakes" are thoroughly covered on both sides with reliable paint.

"Eastlakes" have been tested by years of service in all climates, everywhere giving thorough, lasting satisfaction.

Write and let us give you further information.

33

Western Canada Factory, 797 NOTRE DAME AVE., WINNIPEG
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

10,000 Well-Bred Cattle For Sale

Owing to the curtailment of their range by settlement, the **New Walrond Rancho Company, Livingston, Alberta**, intends to offer during the coming summer their entire herd of **Shorthorn, Hereford and Galloway Cattle** for sale.

Owing to the winter feeding and careful handling these cattle are semi-domestic, the young heifers are easily made gentle. For settlers they are the most desirable imaginable, being absolutely free from tuberculosis and other diseases common among dairy breeds, and while they are high-class beef cattle, they yield a large quantity of very rich milk.

When necessary to car them, neighbors should combine so as to purchase a train-load, say 300 to 400, smaller numbers cannot be handled profitably.

Bulls will also be disposed of.

For particulars apply to

THE LOCAL MANAGER

NEW WALROND RANCHE CO. LTD.

Livingston P. O., Alberta

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Property, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

FOR SALE—Seed grain—Preston wheat, \$1 a bushel. W. G. Barclay, Gowalta, Alta. 27-3

FOR SALE—Ayrshires, 2 bulls, 3 cows, 2 heifers. Be prompt and write F. R. Blakeney & Co. So. Qu. Appelle, Sask. 5-4

FOR SALE—An Ontario farm, only 35 miles from Toronto, very suitable for city milk trade. 10 acres in orchard, 2 good barns, 180 acres in the farm, splendid house. Price, dead right. S. Snowden, Bowmanville, Ont., or A. W. Foley, Edmonton, Alta. 24-4

FARM FOR SALE, with or without stock and implements, one and a half miles east Lorette station, 480 acres, nearly all under cultivation, good buildings, water, and school on farm. Willing to sell whole or one half. Write for particulars to C. Murdoch, Lorette, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—Choice half section farm, five miles from markets, 210 acres cultivated; fair buildings. \$25.00 per acre. Box 125, Rouleau, Sask. 13-3

FOX AND MINK Trappers—I teach you eight secrets free. No fake. I buy the furs at highest prices. Enclose stamp. E. W. Douglass, Box 44, Stanley, N. B. 20-2 tf

FOR SALE—South half Sec. 8, T. 10, R. 22, good buildings, fenced, all in good state of cultivation. East half Sec. 29, T. 10, R. 22, partly improved. Price and terms right; enquire, D. T. Roberts, Alexander, Man. 13-3

WANTED—Reliable agents during the fall and winter months to sell a selected list of hardy fruit trees, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, forest seedlings, small fruit bushes, etc. We offer hardy, tested varieties approved by Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms and grown expressly for our Western business. A good opportunity for farmers and other reliable parties wishing permanent or part time employment. For terms write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure Preston Wheat: Seed bought from Indian Head Exp. Farm, guaranteed free from noxious weeds: 85 cts. F. O. B. Cars, Whitewood, bags free. John A. Cairns, Poplar Grove, Sask. 13-3

TO RENT—On shares, farm 360 acres, under cultivation, six miles from Killarney, buildings and machinery. Willing to sell. Write for full particulars to W. I. Fowler, Killarney, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE or Rent—Good farm, 140 acres for crop 1906, 22 bus. wheat per acre, one mile from elevator, \$1,000 down, rest to suit. W. J. Boughen, Valley River. 13-3

TO RENT—Seventy-four acre farm, 3 miles from town of Chilliwack, B. C., about 20 acres to be put in crop, 10 acres in orchard (apples, pears, plums, prunes, currants, blackberries and raspberries), about 20 acres brushed and seeded for pasture, the balance in bush. Good house and barns. For particulars apply to E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B. C. 13-3

TO RENT—Several desirable farms in Red River Valley, Manitoba, close to market; easy terms. Apply to Manitoba and Western Colonization Company, 365 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—All 27-43-13-3rd. This section is about 8 miles from town of Canadian Northern Railway and twenty from Battleford. All level, open prairie and first class soil. Will sell for nine thousand cash, balance to suit. Broad & Wolf, Wolsley, Sask. 13-3

YORKSHIRES—Two choice quality sows bred to sweepstake boar "Summerhill Oak," age 12 months, weight over 350 pounds. Price \$40 each. Younger sows at \$30. Oliver King, Wawanesa, Man. 3-4

FOR SALE—Two Clydesdale stallions, one coming three years and the other coming four. Both in good shape. Apply to Alex. McDougall, Kenton, Man. 20-13

FOR SALE—The best improved 300 acre ranch and outfit, on Fish Creek, Priddis, at which place all family convenience—eighteen miles southwest of Calgary—the finest and most progressive city in Alberta—for particulars, Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 27-3

FOR SALE—Dollar Finder 2 lbs. \$1; Ashleaf 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Walker's Maple Leaf, 1 peck \$1, 1 bus. \$3; Early White Prize 1 peck \$1; Findlay's (Scotland) Northern Star and Eldorado 2 lbs. \$1; English Shalots 1 peck \$1; F. O. B. John C. Walker, Holland, Man. 27-2 tf

WINNIPEG PROPERTY WANTED—The selling season is on. Send accurate description of any lots you have with best price and terms. We have a ground floor office and can get buyers. Usual commission charged. Address Lyon & Gladstone, Winnipeg. 3-4

WANTED—A Young Englishman with some knowledge of Canadian farming, wishes position as manager of farm for a widow. Engagement April first. Box 10, FARMER'S ADVOCATE 20-3

FOR SALE—Red!Fyfe wheat. This same kind of wheat was only one point less than the highest in fifteen field tests for pureness of grain. Write for prices. A. Switzer, Maple Grove Farm, Grenfell, Sask. 13-3

FOR QUICK SALE—First class Clydesdale stallion (Registered) 4 years old, Sire Lord of the Manor, Imported, weight 1700 lbs., a sure stock getter. Price for quick sale \$1200 cash, or terms would be arranged. Apply, Val. Rhodes, File Hills, Sask. 20-3

ITALIAN BEES for sale—Order early for delivery in May. J. J. Gunn, Selkirk, P. O. 1-5

BROME SEED—Free from noxious weeds, \$6, Recleaned \$7 per 100 lbs. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask. 3-4

LAYING STRAIN Buff Orpingtons—Pens mated up with birds from Clarke's imported pedigree layers. Eggs \$2 per sitting. C. W. Robbins, Chilliwack, B. C. 3-4

WANTED—By middle of March on ranch, man with some experience and able to milk. Apply to D. I. Kerfoot, Cockrane Alberta. 3-4

FOR SALE—Heavy team of oxen, 2,800 lbs., eight years old, splendidly trained to all farm work. Owner giving up farming. Frank Webb, Belmont, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—Ninety horses, brood mares and colts up three years or would exchange for good property. Frank Petch, Langenburg, Sask. 10-4

FOR RENT OR SALE—First class improved farm, three to nearly six hundred acres. Fine large buildings, good as new, spring water close to buildings, and buildings in edge of natural timber, at station and town, dry land, best of soil, near Winnipeg. Great opportunity. Apply at once. Box 339, Maukato, Minn. 20-3

FOR SALE—Milk business in thriving town on C. P. R. main line, no competition, 14 cows, one horse and conveyance, dairy utensils. Address THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg. 10-4

FOR SALE—Preston wheat, pure and free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Ship C. N. R. or C. P. R. Harold Orchard, Lintrathen, Man. 20-3

FOR SALE—Spanish Jack, low, heavy build, brown black, rising nine year's, sure foal getter, will sell right for cash. Geo. R. Gutteridge, Deloraine, Man. 20-3

HOMESTEAD WANTED—Will pay \$5.00 fee, if suited, to party giving information regarding good homestead in central Alberta. Southeast Edmonton preferred. Send particulars to Philip L. Rogers. Box 458, Brandon, Man. 13-3

FOR SALE—Canary birds, good singers, two good yearling cattle dogs; Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toulouse geese; Barred Rocks; Orpington, Buff and Brown Leghorn cockerels. A. Guilbert, Letellier. t.f.

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN—Canadian and other railroads. Age 20 to 30; over 140 pounds and 5' 1-2 feet. Experience unnecessary. Firemen, \$100 monthly, become Engineers and earn \$150. Name position preferred. Railway Association, care FARMER'S ADVOCATE. 3-4

WEE MACGREGOR—Best potato in Canada. Yielded 378 bushels per acre Experimental Farm, Ottawa, 1905, and best cropper 1906. Leads everywhere. T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man. 13-3

FARM FOR SALE—640 Acres 6 miles from Lumsden, 16 miles from Regina, 460 under cultivation, balance in pasture, creek runs through farm lots of wood, comfortable house, and good buildings. Price \$28 per acre, \$4000 cash, balance at 7 per cent. Arthur Anslow, Lumsden, Sask. 10-4

FOR SALE—Half section first class wheat land, six miles from good town, nearly all under cultivation, new frame house 24x28, fairly good out buildings, good water. School and elevator within half mile of place, will sell with or without stock, implements and seed. Only reason for selling it is that I want to give up farming. Terms on application. Apply Box 46, Holmfeld, Man. 1-4

GRAIN AND STOCK Farm for sale—640 acres, forty acres heavy bush, near school, church market, good water and buildings, terms liberal. R. Story, Lenore. 3-4

WANTED—Farmers' sons to furnish lists of names for advertising purposes. Small knowledge of farm stock required. \$40 monthly can be made in spare time with little trouble at home. No canvassing. Position permanent. Enclose stamp for particulars. Farmers' Veterinary Association, Dept. D., Toronto, Ont. 20-3

THREE MEN wanted to work on dairy farm near Brandon. Must be good milkers and experienced with cows and horses. Apply W. H. Mortson, Brandon, Man. 27-3

FOR SALE—Farm lands—Ten thousand acres of prairie land, in lots to suit purchasers; also improved farms, in south-western Manitoba; near good towns; write for list, stating your requirements. Cameron and Duncan, Melita, Man. 27-3

FOR SALE—Preston wheat, 2nd prize Brandon product of hand selected grain, yield 52 bushels per acre, dollar fifty bushel including bags. Silver King Oats, first prize Brandon, yield hundred bushel acre, dollar bushel including bags. T. T. Scott, Russell, Canadian Seed Grain Association. 20-3

WOULD LIKE to find light work of some kind for summer, can give good references; will go anywhere; 24 years of age. Address J. Berman, Oxbow, Sask. 20-3

HORSES WANTED—Carload, young, (half mares) over 10,000 lbs., halter broken. State particulars, price, etc. Balmossie, New Ottawa Sask. 27-3

FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion, medallist (10235) dapple brown, foaled May 12th, 1894, sire Patrician (8095) by Prince of Wales (673). Has been five seasons on route. Weighs nineteen hundred pounds and a good stock getter. For further particulars apply to W. H. Bryce, Arcola. 27-3

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., of London, Ont. 1-5

BEES—Italian Bees for sale, for May delivery. W. E. Cooley, Hope Farm, Solsgerth, Man. 3-4

MANITOBA GROWN Timothy Seed for sale. Guaranteed free from noxious seeds, price \$5.75 per 100 lbs., cash to accompany order. Prompt delivery. Address J. P. Leslie, Box 26, Elkhorn. 20-3

POULTRY & EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at one cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good purebred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns.

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, mammoth Pekin drakes and registered English Berkshire boar. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. 3-4

FOR SALE—H. G. Gayton, Manitou, Manitoba. Several White Plymouth Rock cockerels, purebred prize winners, \$2.00 each. 13-3

TWENTY-FIVE excellent Barred Rock cockerels, and six White Wyandottes for sale. Enclose stamp for price list, prizes list and catalogue. Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 27-3

J. R. McRAE, M.D., Neepawa, Man., breeder of Dunston strain White Wyandottes. 1-5

C. W. TAYLOR, Dominion City—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, Black-breasted Red Game, Eggs for setting.

W. F. SCARTH & SON, Box 706, Virden, Man. Buff Orpingtons, utility and exhibition stock for sale, half price.

FOR SALE—Choice Indian games, Golden Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks. S. Ling, 128 River Ave., Winnipeg.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds' turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

MAPLE LEAF Poultry Yards, Oakville, Man.—Purebred Rhode Island Reds, greatest layers on earth, and Mammoth Buff Rocks, imported and bred for western climate. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. Order early. Choice cockerels \$2.00 each. J. J. Buchanan, Prop. 27-3

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, bred from imported first prize winning toms, weighing 45 and 41 pounds. The young toms will weigh over 30 pounds at ten months old. Eggs in season. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont. 20-3

ADDRESS YOUR CORRESPONDENCE to the Eden Rest Poultry Farms, P. O. Box 333, Lethbridge, Alberta, when you want eggs for hatching from pure bred, barred white and Buff Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, S. C. White and Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$1.50 per setting. E. J. Cook, Mgr. 26-6

BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels, fifteen, good size, color and shape, \$3 each. Eggs \$2 per fifteen. O'Brien Roseau Poultry Yards, Dominion City, Man. 3-4

BARRED ROCKS and Brown Leghorn Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Pigeons, Rabbits, Eggs in season. Stamp for reply. Geo. D. I. Perceval, Priddis, Alta. 24-4

FOR SALE—Barred Plymouth Rock and Mammoth Pekin duck eggs for setting. T. E. Bowman, High River, Alta. Box 81. 15-5

H. E. WABY, Holmfeld Man.—Imperial S. C. Brown Leghorns. My combined exhibition and laying strains swept Winnipeg Dec. 1906, Winnipeg Grand Challenge Cup for best pen any breed, Special for highest scoring Brown Leghorns, Special for best pen of Leghorns any color, First and Second for cockerels, First and Second for pullets, First for pen. A few good Leghorn cockerels for sale at \$1.00 and \$2.00. Correspond for exhibition birds. A strong laying pen of Buff Orpingtons and Barred Rocks. Also write for free egg circular. Address H. E. Waby, Holmfeld, Man. 8-5

JOHN STRACHAN, Crandall, Man., Silver Wyandottes, farm raised, only bred kept. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 8-5

THE EDEN REST Poultry Farms at Lethbridge are of the largest and best equipped purebred Poultry Farms in Western Canada. During the past year we have imported over 300 pure bred birds from Ontario. Write us and we will tell you about any of our matings. P. O. Box 333, E. J. Cook, Mgr.

HATCHING EGGS—Buff Orpingtons, Barred P. Rocks. My pens contain A. 1 imported stock and prize winners. Eggs \$2.00 per 13; \$12.00 per 100. S. A. Tucker, Pincher Creek Poultry Yards. 3-4

BROWN LEGHORN and Buff Orpington cockerels \$2 each, selected \$3. Eggs \$2 per setting. Write for prices on incubator lots. Allan McEwen, Clearwater, Man. 20-3

BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons. Eggs \$2.00 per setting; am booking others now, catalog and prize list sent on application. Address: Old Chief Poultry Yards, Lethbridge, Alta. 15-5

Breeders' Directory

Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card will be less than two lines or more than three lines.

POPLAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns.

H. H. KEYS, Pense, Sask.,—Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Buff Orpington Chickens for sale.

GUS. WIGHT, Napinka, Man.,—Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. Evergreen Stock Farm

WA-WA-DELL FARM.—Leicester sheep and Shorthorn Cattle. A. I. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

O. KING, Wawanesa, Man.,—Breeder of York shires, Barred and white Rock Fowl and Toulouse geese.

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairville, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 136 Pense Sask.

CLYDESDALES, Shorthorns and Tamworths T. E. M. Banting & Sons, Banting, Man. Phone 85, Wawanesa.

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well bred and care fully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires David Allison, Roland, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland Man., breeder of high class Ayrshires, Yorkshires, Black Minorca and White Wyandotte poultry

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford Cattle, finest in Canada. Write or come and see them. J. E. Marples, Poplar Grove Farm, Deleau, Man.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P. O., Ont.,—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and Shire horses.

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G.T. and C. 1. R. R.,—Champion herd at Toronto and New York State fairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both Senior and Junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Assa.,—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine Stock of both for sale.

ASHCOFT, W. H. NESBITT, Roland, Man., Clyde and Hackney mares and Stallions, work horses in car lots, Ayrshires. Our motto, Live and let Live.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and astray stock in Western Canada. In addition to the notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments. This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

LOST—On or about June 15th, 1906, one brown yearling filly colt, hind feet white. \$10.00 reward for information leading to her recovery. J. G. Einboden, Bredenbury, Sask. 10-4

WANTED

Farmers to list their Improved and Unimproved

Farms for Sale

We have good connections throughout the East and South, and have foreign capital for investment.

We advertise your property free, and make no charge unless we find a customer.

REFERENCES GIVEN

Meneray, Rollins & Metcalfe
447 Main St. Winnipeg, Man.

THE JOHN ABELL ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS CO. Ltd.

Rebuilt Engines in all sizes.

Rebuilt Separators 36x56, 36x60, 40x60

Write us for prices or call and see the goods, the smallness of our prices will tempt every farmer to be his own thrasher. All engines and separators are put in first class running order. 760 Main St. P.O. Box 481, Winnipeg, Man.



HAIL INSURANCE

If you are interested in Hail Insurance ask our Agent for rates and other particulars. He can tell you what the protection will cost this season. Others can only tell you what it cost last year, and guess at what it may cost this year.

The two Royal Commissions appointed to investigate Hail Insurance in Manitoba (1899 and 1906) had absolutely no complaints against Companies that insure under yearly contracts. Why? They hold their business by treating their patrons right, not by a term contract that it is almost impossible to have cancelled no matter how unsatisfactory it may be.

JOS. CORNELL, MANAGER

Questions and Answers

Miscellaneous.

SEXUAL SLUGGISHNESS.

What shall I give a bull that is slow in service? I keep him in the stable, and he is in good condition and between 7 and 8 years old. He is half Hereford and Durham. He feeds well and drinks well.

Alta. P. C.

Ans.—Lack of sexual energy will be best overcome by plenty of exercise and not too high feeding. You might also give him two of the following powders in the feed daily for ten days: Nux vomica, 3 ounces; sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; divide into twenty powders. If this be not effective beef him and buy a purebred.

CRACKED HOOFS.

Colt (2 years old) has hoofs very badly cracked, quarter cracks in all four feet. Please prescribe.

Sask. BALKY TOM.

Ans.—Colt's feet unless kept in shape are very liable to crack and break off. To avoid such harmful conditions the feet should be watched and the rasp used to keep their proper shape so as to ensure a level bearing. Many cases occur in which excessive length of toe has caused an unsound condition by throwing the joints into such a position as to cause undue strain. Trim the feet into shape, and if the horn growth is slow, rub in a little veterinary vaseline or cosmoline around the top of the hoof.

FAULTY WEIGHER.

I bought a weigher two years ago. The company sent a man out to farm; he put weigher on separator, but on the way out lost some pieces. The weigher did not work. I notified agent several times, but he did not come to fix it. I gave a note for \$25 when the weigher was put on. Can the company make me pay for it?

Sask. T. B.

Ans.—You can refuse to pay the note and the company will either give you a satisfactory devise or you can, by bringing proof of failure to properly install the weigher, secure a reduction in the claim.

PREEMPTING LAND.

There are a large number of questions on your table asking for information re preempting Government lands. We are sorry we cannot give authoritative information on this subject at present, as the bill dealing with this question has not yet received its third reading.

POWDERS FOR LUNG FEVER.

Kindly give me the analysis of the powder contained in letter and if it be the kind you would recommend for lung fever.

Sask. J. T. B.

Ans.—An exhaustive analysis would take some time to work out. From the examination made the powder appears to be mainly composed of kalium nitrate, which has a powerful action on the kidneys and assists in controlling feverish conditions; hence might be used with good effect in such cases. Prolonged use would not be advisable, especially if the animal were in a weak state.



It rests with you whether or not you cure yourself of Kidney Trouble.

Doctors and drugs have nothing to do with it. You—and GIN PILLS—have everything to do with it. GIN PILLS will cure you—if you give them the chance. Will you?

Now, don't say "I have tried so many things without getting better" or "I don't believe anything will ever do me any good." You have never tried GIN PILLS and therefore you cannot realize what marvels they can perform. Let them prove their worth. Give them a fair trial. Get 6 boxes (for \$2.50)—take them faithfully—and see what a miracle they work in your own case.

There is no risk—no danger of spending money and getting nothing in return. GIN PILLS are sold on an unconditional guarantee that they will cure you or money refunded.

When you have finished the sixth box—if you don't feel well, look well, and cannot honestly say that all signs of Kidney and Bladder Trouble have disappeared—simply take the empty boxes to your dealer and he will promptly refund your money. No affidavit is required. We will take your word for it.

That shows our faith in GIN PILLS. Try them and let them prove what they can do for you.

BILLING BRIDGE, Dec. 1st, 1904.

"I am sending for \$1.00 worth of your Gin Pills for the kidneys, for I find that they are doing me good. Please send them as soon as possible. I gave a trial of them to my neighbors and they recommend them very highly."

Yours truly, MRS. DONALD MCCARTHY.

50c. a box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on receipt of price if your dealer does not handle them.

93

BOLE DRUG CO. - - WINNIPEG, Man.

A Common-Sense Talk On Manure Spreaders

THERE'S no doubt that the right kind of manure spreader is a good thing for you to have. It is probably true that there is no other farm machine that, if rightly chosen, is as valuable to the farmer. If manure is spread properly and at the right time, its money value far exceeds what you're apt to think.

But when you buy a manure spreader have a care. There are many of them on the market, and many with various "special features"—fancy affairs that do them more harm than good.

When you buy a spreader look out for these things—and avoid them. What is chiefly to be desired is *strength and simplicity of construction*.

Strength is essential because a manure spreader has to carry a heavy load and the rear end—the machine end—has hard work to do.

Simplicity of construction lessens the chance of the machine getting out of order and gives *light draft*. You know there are a good many manure spreaders that don't get out of the shed after the first year. They are too troublesome; causing much delay.

I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf Spreaders

are strong and simple. The frame is carefully selected, well seasoned lumber, and is strengthened by heavy cross sills and truss rods. They have steel wheels with staggered spokes, and both hind wheels have clutches. The box is made of selected stock and is securely fastened to the frame by heavy steel cleats. Corners are re-enforced with steel plates. Everything is of the very best.

Both of the rear wheels are drivers, and insure plenty of power. A large sprocket with heavy chain drive transmits the power to the cylinder. The cylinder is large and strong, and the square teeth (extra long) are made of the best high carbon steel.

The power for driving the apron is applied on both sides, giving an even movement and making binding impossible. The rollers are attached to the under side of the slats instead of to the frame.

The vibrating rake is a most important feature, and is found only on Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders. It levels the load and brings the manure squarely up to the cylinder—a thing which is absolutely essential to

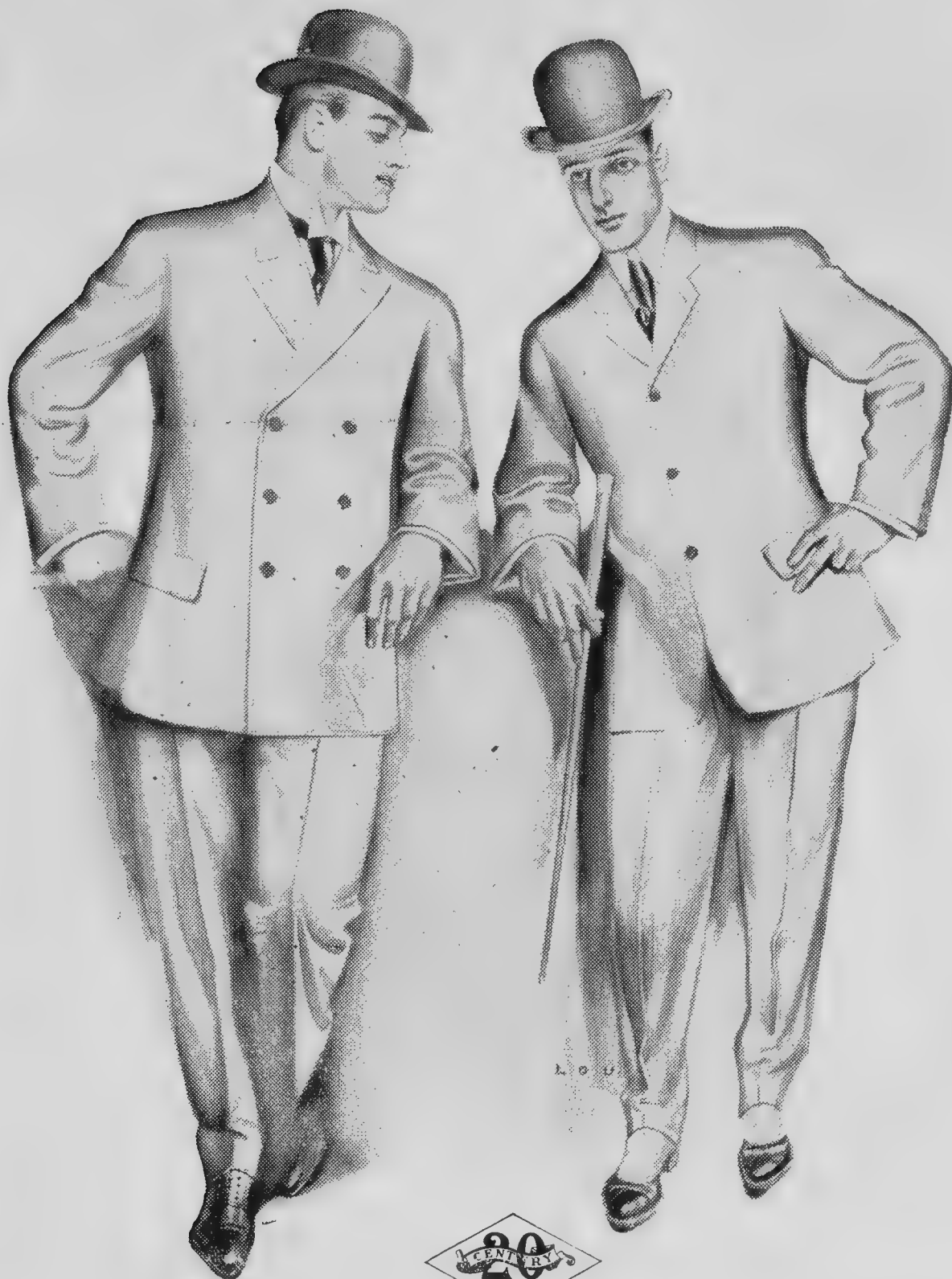


proper spreading. The teeth on the vibrating rake are held in place by coiled steel springs so they never break but adjust themselves to the size of the load.

And as a result of simple construction, the operation is simple. Any one who can drive a wagon can operate an I. H. C. spreader, for one lever does it all. There are ten feeds, ranging from ten to thirty loads per acre. The apron stops of its own accord when the load is all fed out. By reversing the lever it returns and again stops when back in position. No need to watch it at all.

These are some of the reasons why you should investigate I. H. C. Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders before you buy. There are many other good points about them that are explained in our catalogues. There are two kinds—Cloverleaf, an Endless Apron machine, and Corn King, a Return Apron machine; each made in three sizes.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalogue.
CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U. S. A.
(INCORPORATED)



Spring Styles, 1907.

THE CORRECT models for the coming season in single-breasted and double-breasted sack or business suits are shown in the above illustration. Men who know good clothes when they see them will note the changes from last season, and will appreciate the graceful and pleasing lines in these new models.

20th Century Brand Garments

Exactly as shown above, made in a great variety of fine fabrics and tailored with skill and care, will be shown by 250 agents in Canada. One of them must be near you.

—TAILORED BY—

The Lowndes Company, Limited, Toronto

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES

alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine; revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable, stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mfrs., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

Miscellaneous

PAYMENT FOR FINDING HORSES

A loses three horses. B hears from C where horses are, C telling B to tell A. B goes to A, but does not tell him where the horses are, but says he is going out hunting for cattle and if A will make it worth his while, should he see horses he will run them in. B gets note agreeing to pay \$5 per head from A, A saying it was worth that to have them run in as he was exceptionally busy. B runs horses in and receives from A a note as follows:

I promise to pay to "B" the sum of \$15.

Signed "A"

A now hears from C that B not only knew where the horses were, but was told to tell him, A, where they were and on the ground of false pretences refuses to pay B.

Can B collect, if so, how should he proceed?

B was under no obligation to tell A where horses were.

Alta.

F. E. A.

Ans.—There is no doubt that B can collect the \$15.00. He can go to the nearest Magistrate's or District Court's office and sue A. The document which B has, however, is not a promissory note, as it names no time for payment. He will therefore have to sue on his contract and not on the note. The note, however, will be conclusive evidence that the debt is due

GRASS ON BREAKING—FIVE HORSE HITCH.

Will you kindly answer my question as I expect to break up some alkaline land. 1. Can I expect a crop of hay off it the first year? 2. Will it do as well on breaking as on old land? 3. Would any of your readers be kind enough to give me an idea of five horse hitch abreast, as I like to let the outside horse walk in the furrow.

Sask.

N. V.

Ans.—If the land be very alkaline you could hardly expect much of a crop under the best of conditions and certainly not if the seed is sown on breaking. Break and backset the sod in the usual way, then seed to wheat or oats and if the crop grows well seed the second year with grass seed. Grass seed is small and requires to be covered with fine soil and for this reason as good a catch could not be expected upon new breaking as after the sod has decayed.

Will some of our readers who know how give us a plan of hitching five horses abreast?

HOLDING HOMESTEAD.

If a man has filed on a homestead two years ago next April and only has 10 acres broken on it, can another person cancel it? He makes his home two miles from it, with his brother.

Sask.

R. A.

Ans.—We cannot decide these particular cases, but under the circumstances would suppose that the homestead would be allowed.

ADMINISTRATION PAPERS.

A husband died leaving the sum of \$23.59 as current account in a certain bank in Saskatchewan. He left no will and his wife wishes to obtain this amount, but is informed by the bank that a copy of a will or a letter of administration is required by them before this amount can be handed over.

In view of the fact that no will was left will you be so good as to inform me what the issuing of a letter of administration would cost and whether the expense of lawyer's fees etc. absorb the whole amount.

Edmonton, Alta.

T. S. B.

Ans.—Go to Clerk of the Probate Court in Edmonton and ask him what the fees in his district are for obtaining Letters of Administration. We do not think it will be necessary for you to employ a lawyer as the documents are simply in form and are



WM. RENNIE, SR.
PIONEER OF CLEAN FARMING

Among the thousands who are now using Rennie's Seeds, in this and other lands, I see with pleasure that many are still on the list who were customers thirty-seven years ago.

Wm Rennie

Farmers and Gardeners of acknowledged standing—men of intelligent discrimination—have used

RENNIE'S SEEDS

every year for thirty-seven years, each year's results proving convincingly the wisdom of their selection.

Dependable quality—certain germination—and expert selection, have thus gained for Rennie's Seeds the confidence of Canada's premier agriculturists.

Remember this when deciding on seed supplies for 1907.

In the meantime, write for a free copy of the Rennie Seed Annual. Now!

Wm. Rennie Co. Limited
278 Main Street
WINNIPEG

MY PLAN WILL SELL

Any farm on earth. Send description and price

CUSTOMERS WAITING

If you want to buy a farm anywhere in U.S. or Canada, tell me what and where, and receive my "Locator" Magazine free.

NO COMMISSION TO PAY

H. H. HARSHA, Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

That imported Shire stallion, "Light of the West II," rising eight years old.

"Light of the West II" has proved to be one of the most successful sires of high class stock ever introduced into the West. His stock may be seen in Sintaluta district where he has travelled for the past five years. Reasons for selling, change of sires required in the district.

For information apply to

EWART & HANNAH Sintaluta, Sask.

usually prepared by the Clerk of the Probate Court. We do not think that the expenses should exceed \$10.00, but of course costs differ widely in different places.

GETTING A HOMESTEAD.

Which would be the best country to get a homestead for mixed farming? As I am a stranger here I thought perhaps you would tell me which was best.

B. C.

C. J. L.

Ans.—This is a difficult question to answer. Generally speaking settlers wishing to engage in mixed farming have gone to Northern Alberta and out along the C. N. R. east of Edmonton. There are, however, large trails of mixed farming country in the Saskatchewan valley country of the province of Saskatchewan and even in Manitoba. Just where a homestead could be secured, however, we are not prepared to say, as they all lie back from the railways and we cannot answer for the lands beyond the range of settlement: our travels do not take us there. Would advise young men to go to the parts indicated and work awhile until they learned of homesteads and then they would do as they wished about them.

STUDYING LAW.

(a) Can a resident in the rural districts study and obtain a license to practice law without serving time in a law office?

(b) What book published could one get containing the chief things a farmer should know about law in Sask.?

(c) Where is such a book sold? Sask. QUERIST.

Ans.—(a) Write to C. H. Bell, secretary-treasurer of the Bar Association, Regina, and he will give you all the information relating to the admission of barristers and solicitors in Saskatchewan.

(b) There is no one book which contains even a majority of the chief questions of law of use to a farmer in Saskatchewan. The most important book, however, is your Consolidated Ordinances and the Local Statutes as passed and printed by the province each year. These can usually be had from the King's Printer for a moderate price. If you want them you should get someone in Regina to purchase or get them for you.

PAYING FOR HORSE.

Got a horse on six week's trial, and at end of that time could either return horse, give note or pay cash, but as party was going away in four and a half weeks gave note. Horse died a week later. Must I pay note or can I hold him to first agreement? Sask. A. R.

Ans.—If when you took the note you finally settled with the party from whom you bought the horse that you were satisfied with him and would take him, then you must take the note. If you did not do this it is our opinion that you are not liable for the note as the horse was on trial when he died, and inasmuch as you never finally purchased the horse there will be no consideration for the note. This is a difficult question, however, as everything depends upon the particular understanding which you arrived at at the time you gave the note.

SEEDING RED RIVER VALLEY SOIL.

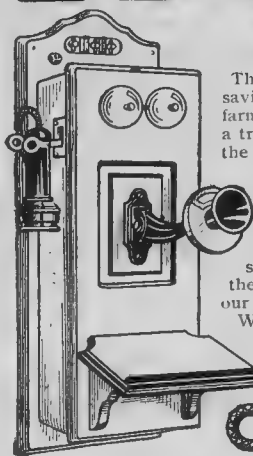
Please advise me through your valuable columns, the best way to put in crop of wheat on summer fallow that has been plowed twice and been well harrowed, but which when the snow fell was very loose. Would you also state your opinion as to quantity to sow per acre?

Wishing your paper every success, Morris County, Man. L. G. B.

Ans.—Do not harrow or cultivate in spring but sow good clean seed with disc or shoe drill; sow about two and one half inches deep. Bluestone seed well as directed in the ADVOCATE of Feb. 6th and 13th and again this issue. Sow a bushel and three pecks to the acre and you should have at least a thirty bushel yield.

St. Charles, Man. S. J. THOMPSON.

HELLO



Have You Organized?

The telephone in the country home is not a luxury—it's a money saving investment that brings returns every day. Keeps the farmer's family in close relation with the neighbors, saves many a trip to town, and helps to make the young folks satisfied with the farm by giving them advantages like their city cousins.

STROMBERG-CARLSON Telephones

are the right telephones for country homes. They work right, stay right, and the price is right. Our new book, B-211, "How the Telephone Helps the Farmer," illustrates and describes how our telephones are made—explains why they are best to buy. Write nearest office for book today. Address

Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.,
Chicago, Ill. Rochester, N.Y.

Branch: Toronto—Canada.

211



A. & G. Mutch

Craigie Mains
LUMSDEN, SASK.

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle. A new importation of young Clydesdale Stallions from Scotland now on the way; should land here about March 15th. This will be one of the best importations we have yet made, consisting of good, large, thick quality horses. We buy and sell our own horses, by this means saving to our customers all high commissions and expenses. They will also be sold on a small margin above cost.

Shorthorns, Young Bulls, Cows and Heifers from the best families

We do Half Your Washing Free of Cost

YOU must pay the washer-woman fifteen cents an hour.

It is hard-earned money at that. If you do your own washing, or have the servant do it, this steaming, back-breaking, hand-chapping cold-catching, temper-destroying work will cost you more than 15 cents an hour in the end.

It takes eight hours hard labor to do the average family wash.

Eight hours, at 15 cents, costs you \$1.20 per week for washing.

This means \$62.40 per year, without reckoning fuel for fires, or wear on clothes.

We will save you half of that—or No Pay.

We will send any reliable person our "1900 Junior" Washing Machine on a full month's free trial.

It runs on ball bearings like a bicycle, and it works with motor-springs.

These motor-springs do most of the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and make them do the washing—think of that!

We don't want a cent of your money, nor a note, nor a contract, when we ship you the Washer on trial. We even pay all of the freight out of our own pockets, so that you may test the machine as much as you like before you agree to buy it.

Use it a full month at our expense. If you don't find it does better washing in half the time—send it back to the railway station, with our address on it—that's all.

We will then pay the freight back, too, without a murmur.

But, if the month's test convinces you that our "1900 Junior" Washer actually does 8 hours washing in 4 hours time—does it twice as easy—far better, without wearing the clothes, breaking a button, or tearing a thread of lace, then you must write and tell us so.

* * * *

From that time on you must pay us, every week, part of what our machine saves you, say 50 cents per week till the Washer is paid for.

Each "1900 Junior" Washer lasts at least five years, yet a very few months, at 50 cents a week, makes it entirely your own, out of what it saves you on each washing.

Every year our Washer will save you about what you would have had to spend for labor of your own, or the labor of others.

In five years each machine saves its owner about \$156.00.

Yet the "1900 Junior" Washer won't cost you a cent, under our plan, because we let it pay for itself.

You need not take our word for that. We let you prove all we say, at our expense, before you decide to buy it on these terms.

Could we risk the freight both ways, with thousands of people, if we did not know our "1900 Junior" Washer would do all we claim for it?

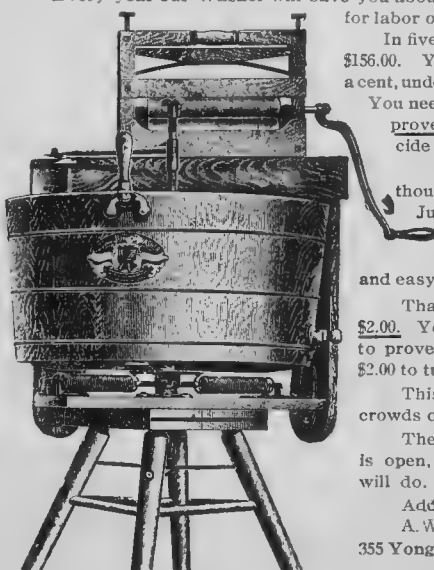
It costs you only the two-cent stamp, on a letter to us, to bring this quick and easy Washer to your door, on a month's trial.

That month's free use of it will save you about \$2.00. You thus risk nothing but the postage stamp to prove our claims, and we practically pay you \$2.00 to try it.

This offer may be withdrawn at any time if it crowds our factory.

Therefore WRITE TODAY, while the offer is open, and while you think of it. A post card will do.

Address me personally for this offer, viz: A.W.C. Bach, Manager "1900" Washer Co., 355 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.



Have You Ordered ?

THOSE

Trees, Shrubs, Flowers & Bulbs

which you require for Spring Planting.
IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE,
and be sure you order

Manitoba Grown Stock

To ensure satisfaction order from

The **SPRING PARK NURSERIES** Limited

Dept. A

BRANDON, MAN.

Our New Illustrated Catalog is FREE to all

Write for it



A Roof of

Rex Flintkote keeps a building and its contents safe. Falling sparks will not ignite Rex Flintkote, rain and snow will not penetrate it, winds will not blow it off—because

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is made of long fibre wool felt treated by our special process. It contains no tar or paper. Heat will not soften it, nor cold crack it. It is laid as easily as a carpet.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLES

We will send upon request samples to test, and our valuable roofing booklet. "Look for the boy" on every roll. See trade mark in upper corner.

J. A. & W. Bird & Co., 21 India St., Boston, Mass.

Agents: MACKENZIE BROS.
Winnipeg and Calgary

RULES FOR THE GAME OF CHECKERS (DRAUGHTS).

Would you kindly tell me the rules of the game of checkers in the columns of your paper.

Sask.

E. F.

Ans.—1. The standard board shall be of light and dark squares, not less than fourteen and a half inches, not more than sixteen inches across.

2. The board shall be so placed that the bottom corner square on the left hand shall be black.

3. The black men shall be placed upon the first twelve squares of the board; the white upon the last twelve squares.

4. Each player shall play with the black and white men alternately.

5. The first move shall be made by the player having the black men.

6. At the end of five minutes if the move has not been made "Time" shall be called, and the move made within another minute or the game is lost. When there is only one way of taking one or more pieces, "time" shall be called at the end of one minute, and the move made at the end of another minute or the game is lost.

7. After the first move has been made if either player touch or arrange any piece without giving intimation to his opponent he shall be cautioned for the first offence, but if repeated he forfeits the game.

8. After the pieces are arranged if the person whose turn it is to play touch one, he must either play it, or, if play is impossible, he must forfeit the game.

9. Any play is completed as soon as the hand is withdrawn from the piece played.

10. When taking, if a player remove one of his own pieces he cannot replace it; but his opponent can either play or insist on his replacing it.

11. Either player making a false or improper move shall instantly forfeit the game.

12. The "Huff" is the taking from the board any of the adverse pieces that may be taken. It does not constitute a play.

13. The player may huff, compel the take, or let the piece remain on the board as he thinks proper.

14. When a piece reaches any of the squares on the opposite extreme line of the board it becomes a king and is crowned by the opponent with a piece of the same color and may then be moved backward or forward, but only one square at a time.

15. A draw is when neither player can force a win.

16. Any interference from spectators is forbidden.

17. During a game neither player is permitted to leave the board without the consent of the other.

18. A match between equals, wins and draws to counts, should consist of an even number of games, so that each player may have the first move the same number of times.

STONES ON LINE.

My neighbor hauled and piled rock on quarter line between us. Part of piles are on my land. Has he any right to pile rock on the line?

Sask.

V. G. T.

Ans.—Yes, if he is building a line fence with them he has a right to place the center of the fence on the line, but if he is simply throwing them in a pile he has no right to make a nuisance on your land. If this is the case you can order him to desist or bring suit for damages if the inconvenience is anything considerable. Perhaps a lawyer's letter would be effective.

WORKING COWS.

Would you please let me know in your next issue if a man is allowed to work cows in a plow and wagon? Some people tell me it is against the law of this country.

Alta.

C. C.

Ans.—Cruelty to animals is punishable in Canada, and under some circumstances it would be cruel to work cows, as for instance when their udders were full, but dry or nearly dry cows might be worked, if one wished to get his work done that way.

Dr. Slocum's Great Tonic and Disease Destroyer

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Used in Thousands of Homes in Canada

THOSE WHO don't know what Psychine is and what it does are asking about it. THOSE WHO do know what Psychine is and what it does are using it. They regard it as their best physician and friend.

THOSE WHO use it are being quickly and permanently cured of all forms of throat, chest, lung and stomach troubles. It is a scientific preparation, destroying all disease germs in the blood and system. It is a wonderful tonic and system building remedy, and is a certain cure for

COUGHS,
LA GRIPPE,
Colds,
Pneumonia,
Bronchitis,
Catarrh,
Weak Voice,
Sleeplessness,
Nervousness,
Malaria,
Anaemia,

Bronchial Coughs,
Chills and Fever,
Difficult Breathing,
General Weakness
Female Troubles,
Fickle Appetite,
Hemorrhages,
Night Sweats,
Consumption,
Catarrh of the
Stomach.

All these diseases are serious in themselves, and if not promptly cured in the early stages are the certain forerunners of Consumption in its most terrible forms. Psychine conquers and cures Consumption, but it is much easier and safer to prevent its development by using Psychine. Here is a sample of thousands of voluntary and unsolicited statements from all over Canada:

Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited:

Gentlemen,—I feel it my duty to advise you of the remarkable cure effected by your Psychine and Oxomulsion, which have come under my personal observation. Three men, well known to me, Albert Townsend, Hazel Hipson and John McKay, all of Shelburne County, were pronounced by the best medical men to have consumption, and to be incurable and beyond the reach of medical aid. They used Psychine and Oxomulsion and they are now in good health.

I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to state these facts for the benefit of other sufferers from this terrible disease.

Yours very truly,

LEANDER MCKENZIE, J.P.,
Green Harbor, N.B.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is for sale at all up-to-date dealers. If your druggist or general store cannot supply you, write Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

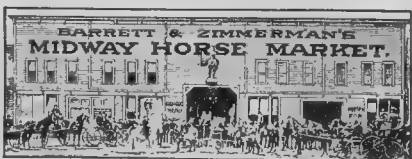


As the self-binding reaping machine is superior to old methods, so is the New Century superior to the wash board or any other method of cleaning clothes. The New Century Ball-Bearing Washing Machine in the home stands for clean clothes, lightened labor, quick and satisfactory results.

You sit while using it—and five minutes is sufficient for a tubful.

If your dealer has it have him show it to you—If not, write us for descriptive booklet. Sold by dealers for \$8.50. THE DOWSWELL MFG CO. LTD., HAMILTON, CAN.

**Auction
Every
Wednesday**



**Private
Sales
Daily**

From 500 to 1000 head of horses constantly on hand, including large draft horses, driving horses, delivery horses, farm chunks, farm mares, saddlers and mules. Every horse hitched and tried before sale. If you want one horse, a team or a car load, come to

BARRETT & ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT MIDWAY HORSE MARKET

ST. PAUL, Minn.

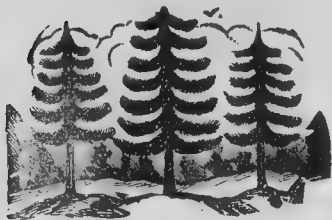
Take Interurban cars from either city.

FOR SALE Kootenay Fruit Land

30 acres, level, no waste, no stone, 5 acres cleared, 100 trees planted last spring. New four-room house in good condition. Price \$1,800.00. \$1,000.00 cash, balance in 1 or 2 years at 8%
GEO. G. McLAREN, Nelson, B. C. Box 654

ADVOCATE AD'S PAY

DR. WOOD'S

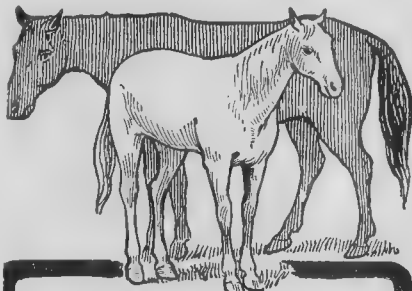


NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Stops the irritating cough, loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed tissues of the lungs and bronchial tubes, and produces a quick and permanent cure in all cases of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat and the first stages of Consumption.

Mrs. Norma Swanston, Cargill, Ont., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I had a very bad cold, could not sleep at night for the coughing and bad pains in my chest and lungs. I only used half a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and was perfectly well again."

Price 25 cents a bottle.



Begin the Horse Right

If you would have the right horse. Don't handicap a promising colt with unwise management during the first few months of growth. Make the grain and feed he gets more beneficial by giving a little of Dr. Hess Stock Food. It increases digestion by supplying the system with bitter tonics, iron for the blood, nitrates to expel poisonous material from the system; such ingredients being recommended by Professors Winslow, Quitman, Finlay Dun and all the noted medical writers.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) is especially designed to make market stock take on flesh more rapidly and cows give more milk, besides curing and preventing stock disease.

Sold on a Written Guarantee.
100 lbs. \$7.00 25 lb. Pail, \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-cure and Instant Louse Killer.

OWNERSHIP OF LAND.

How can I find out the owner of the N. E. 1/4 section of 25—tow., 28—Range, 18 W. 2 merid. for sale?

Sask.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Write the secretary of the municipality or the assessor.

CLEANING COINS.

Please give a recipe for cleaning copper and silver coins for mounting.

QUERIST.

Ans.—Copper coins can be cleaned either by washing in a fairly strong solution of oxalic acid, or by dipping a slice of lemon in salt and rubbing the coins.

Silver may be cleaned best by putting it into warm soapy water and scrubbing it with a brush. Then polish with electro-silicon or some other good polishing powder. Finally drop them into a vessel of hot water in which a teaspoon of liquid ammonia has been added for each pint of water.

AGRICULTURAL MOTORS.

Could you give me the names and addresses of firms in Canada and the States that are turning out agricultural motors? I would also like to have any knowledge or opinion you may have of same.

Sask.

H. W.

Ans.—We understand a company has been organized to build in Canada motors after the well known Ivel model. We are informed that some of these motors will be ready the coming summer. In fact we understand the Jas. Stewart Co. of Winnipeg will have at least one ready for seeding. We are not aware that they are at all in general use in America. The price of petroleum products for fuel is so high here that it interferes with the more common use of motors. We have seen one of the Ivel models working and it seems to give good satisfaction.

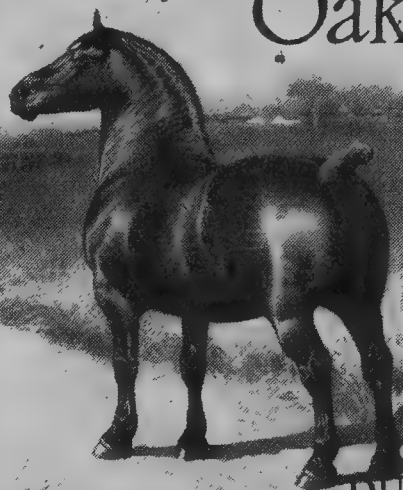
Gossip

A purebred Percheron stallion five years of age is announced for sale in this issue by E. Mawhinney of Holland. Good terms are offered as Mr. Mawhinney is removing to the coast.

Mr. John H. Stout of Westbourne, Man. writes that he has bought of Geo. Kinnon, Cottenwood, Sask., the great herd bull Sittyton Hero 7th, three times Champion at Winnipeg—first for bull and two of his get in 1901, and 2nd at the Pan-American the same year, being only beaten by the \$5,000.00 Lord Banff. He is sired by Sittyton Hero, dam 39th Duchess of Gloster. Since then this bull has headed the first prize herd at Regina for the last three years and at Calgary this last year. This Gloster blood added to that left by Baron Gloster 4th should bring Mr. Stout's herd up to a very high standard.

These are days of preparation at "Hillcrest," the Clydesdale stock farm belonging to Mr. Russell Taber of Condie, Sask. The spring show at Regina is about to be held and Hillcrest has a few prospects that are expected to catch the judge's eye. The veteran stock horse Baron's Gem keeps as fresh and smart as ever and is coming out in fine fettle. In the well lighted, conveniently arranged box stalls are several fillies that have won prizes before and unless something very highly sensational comes out will add a few more honors to their names. Eva's Gem is a very fetching three-year-old by Baron's Gem. Baroness, a big, growthy two-year-old by the same sire is putting a true Clydesdale filly's top on what have always been conceded almost perfect feet and legs. Baron's Sunbeam is another two-year-old of a different appearance or top, but with typical Clyde legs; and in the Baron's Gem yearling filly is one of the sweetest youngsters we have ever seen. These are a few of the standard bearers for Hillcrest and can be depended upon to stand at the fore end of this class.

Oaklawn Farm



HEADQUARTERS FOR
Percherons
Belgians
French Coachers

323 Head

Send for Catalog.
Four importations since
July 1st, 1906

DUNHAM & FLETCHER
Wayne, Du Page Co. Illinois

JOHN A. TURNER, BALGREGGAN STOCK FARM, CALGARY P. O. Box 472
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shorthorns and Shropshire Sheep.

New importation from Scotland has just arrived. *Scottish Farmer* reports—"Altogether this makes up one of the grandest shipments made this eventful year." A large number of excellent males of the above breeds to select from, both home bred and imported. Also a few stallions suitable for range purposes. Quality and breeding of the best. Prices defy competition. No agents or commission men—business conducted personally. Sales speak for themselves—35 stallions sold last season. Anyone wishing a show stallion or filly can have a greater choice here than in any other breeding establishment in Canada. Orders for stock carefully filled. Visitors all made welcome.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

Stallions and mares of excellent breeding, of all ages, for sale.

Also some choice young bulls fit for service and a number of cows and heifers of noted Scotch strains.

Many of them Leading Prize Winners at the big Western Fairs.

P. M. BREDT

Regina, Sask.

R. P. STANLEY

MOOSOMIN
Sask.

Breeder and Importer of Percheron & Hackney Horses

Percheron stud headed by Berenger, winner of first prize at three years old at Paris, France, in 1905

I will have about March 1st a new importation of high-class Percheron Stallions and Mares, and it will be to the interest of every intending purchaser to see these horses before buying, as I will be able to sell a first class stallion from \$500 to \$1500.

Every horse sold under a warranty.
Correspondence solicited.

Terms easy.
Barns 1/2 mile of station.

FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS

SIX YEARLING BULLS, fit to head herds. Sired by Nobleman, Meteor and Topsman's Duke. Also some cracking BULL CALVES by Meteor. Some females (Cows and Heifers) in calf; just the stuff to lay the foundation of a herd with.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

Cattle are going up in price. I shall not hold a sale this year, but parties will have abundant opportunities to buy by private treaty.

CARBERRY—C.P.R. and C.N.R.
FAIRVIEW—C.N.R.

JNO. G. BARRON

Hawthorn Bank CLYDESDALES SHORTHORNS

Another carload of Clydesdales arrived from Scotland, on Nov. 25th, and are now in the stable for sale. I have the finest selection of stallions and mares for sale in the country, including such top horses as: Malvolio, the Glasgow Premium horse for this year; Storm King, also a Glasgow winner; and Fife Premium horse, Earl Seaham, one of the best sons of Silver Cup, bred at Seaham and Carbour; Balgowan, 1st prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Holbein, 2nd prize three-year-old at Winnipeg this year; Baron Graham, 2nd prize two-year-old at Winnipeg this year. There are also five two-year-olds, just landed. Every one of them is fit to stand in a showing. In mares, I have some toppers, and three of them in foal.

SHORTHORNS

I have 18 bulls and females of all ages for sale, many of them imported. Among the younger things, there is material for show stuff, and offered at low prices. Come and see the stock, in any event, whether you buy or not.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry.

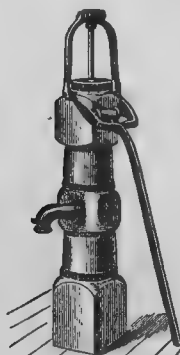
THE RIESBERRY PUMP CO., LTD.

Manufacturers of
High-class
Wood and
Iron Pumps

We make only the best. Some of our pumps have been in use twenty years and are still working. Ask your dealer for Riesberry Pumps, or write direct to us for catalogue

Box 544, BRANDON, Man.

FACTORY:
Cor. 6th St. & Pacific Ave.



Alex. Galbraith & Son

— BRANDON, MAN. —

ARE OFFERING

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS and MARES

of the highest merit and choicest breeding
at lower prices than all competitors.

New Shipment just arrived
containing several sons of the noted
Baron's Pride.

A few choice **Suffolks, Percherons and Hackneys** on hand.

EVERY ANIMAL GUARANTEED. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

26 YEARS in the front rank of importers.



Percherons and Shires

Do you want to improve your stock of horses?

Then buy a first-class Stallion. We have them.

Don't take my word for it but look up my prize record

At Brandon winter fair I took 1st, 2nd and Championship. At Neepawa a horse sold from my barn took first. At Winnipeg Industrial I took 5 firsts on individuals; I also won the 3 gold medals offered by the Percheron Society of America, on my group of stallions, the Championship mare and 3-year-old stallion. These are for sale and at reasonable prices. Write or call on **JOHN H. STOUT, Westbourne, Man.**

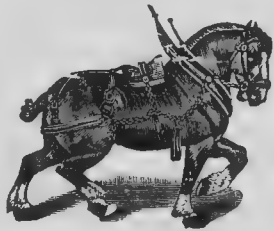


J. A. S. MacMILLAN

A. COLQUHOUN

ISAAC BEATTIE

LOOK OUT! STILL AT THE TOP



CLUB STABLES,
12th Street,
(Box 483)

BRANDON.

MacMILLAN, COLQUHOUN & BEATTIE

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STRAINS OF BREEDING ALWAYS ON HAND

At Brandon Fair, 1906, we had three Stallions, sold by this firm, in the Aged Class. Cairnhill, the Champion, was 1st and Champion.

We also won 1st in the Three Year Old Class. The following list of prizes will speak for themselves:

1906—1st and Champion, Aged Class, Brandon.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1906—1st, 3-year-old Class, Brandon.....	"TOPPER" (imp.)
1906—1st in Aged Class, Brandon Winter Fair.....	"CAIRNHILL" (11292)
1905—1st and Champion, Brandon.....	"PLEASANT PRINCE"
1904—1st and Diploma at Brandon.....	"ST. CHRISTOPHER," who won 1st at Chicago International Stock Show in class of 10, in 1900
1901—1st at Winnipeg.....	"PILGRIM"
1st and Cup at Brandon.....	"BURNBRAS," who won 1st at Pan-American
1900—1st and Cup at Winnipeg.....	"BURNBRAS"
1899—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	
1898—1st and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon.....	

And Numerous Other Prizes.

We sell foal-getters as our record proves.

We do not re-sell stallions we know are no good as foal-getters: hence our success.

We have just put in a car of Imported Clydesdale mares.

We have a number of Imported and Canadian bred Clydesdale mares, in foal; also Hackney mares for sale.

Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney Stallions always for sale. Prices right. Terms easy.

Our guarantee will bear the closest inspection.

Our Motto is—"Nothing but the best."

Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited.

THE ABERDEEN-ANGUS—THE CHAMPION OF ALL BEEF BREEDS.

The Aberdeen-Angus, the breed of cattle in which we are interested, is derived from the ancient Polled cattle of Angus and Buchan, and has been known for upwards of a century as an easily fed, deep fleshed producer of beef.

Although selection had been made and their good points accentuated for some years by the Watson's, Bowie, McCombie, Fullerton, Sir G. MacPherson Grant, etc., it was not until 1878, when Mr. McCombie, Sir George MacPherson Grant and Mr. Bruce sent 16 head to the International Exhibition in Paris that their valuable qualities were brought to the notice of the world at large. At this show both the prize for the 'best group of foreign cattle,' and that for the 'best beef producing animals' were awarded to this breed.

Shortly after that event the 'Polled Cattle Society' was incorporated and the popularity of the breed vastly increased, herds being found in England and Ireland, now in excess of 120 and 70 respectively. In Ireland the influence of this breed has been shown to a marked degree, and authorities state that the effacement of the big, raw, bony store cattle sent over to England some few years ago has been largely due to the use of Angus bulls.

In 1880 the renowned herd of Clement Stephenson, Newcastle-on-Tyne was founded, and to that gentleman a debt of gratitude is undoubtedly due from Aberdeen-Angus breeders for the manner in which he has brought out his cattle at the shows, winning, as he has the Sweepstakes at Smithfield on several occasions.

In 1876 the breed was introduced into Canada by Professor Brown of the Guelph Agricultural College, and further importations were made during the succeeding years by Messrs Cochrane, Pope and Garry, but it is to the south of the boundary line, among our American cousins that the breeding of Angus and the use of Angus bulls for crossing of Shorthorns and Herefords has resulted in so many show-yard victories.

Since their first appearance in an American ring in 1883, when Messrs Geary exhibited the three-year-old Scotch bred steer 'Black Prince' in Kansas City and Chicago—he weighed 2,300 lbs. by the way—these cattle have steadily improved their reputation until during the seven years in which the Chicago International has been in existence, their winnings of the very highest honors has been regarded as almost a matter of course.

At this show, three Grand Championships are given in the Cattle Classes annually; viz.: for steers, carloads and carcasses—making 21 in all for seven years. Of these 14 have been won by Angus and their crosses, 6 by Herefords and one by Shorthorns.

In the sale of carload lots their position is yet more pronounced, as with the exception of, I think, 1903, the highest priced carload for 18 years on the American market has consisted of Angus grades.

In the Old Country show-rings the breed has more than held its own, its representatives—purebreds and crosses—having won the Champion Plate 13 times in the last 27 years at Smithfield, and similar honors have come to it at most of the prominent shows.

When it comes to the block it is found that the proportion of offal is surprisingly low. Mr. Stephenson's heifer 'Luxury' in 1885 gave the remarkable return of 76.75% of dressed meat, and this year at Chicago, the champion carcass of the show was the Aberdeen-Angus steer 'Exilo,' exhibited by Chas. J. Off, which dressed 69.5%.

F. J. COLLYER.

C. P. R. LANDS GO FREE.

A cable received by the Government states that the privy council has refused the application of the Dominion to appeal from the Canadian Supreme Courts' decision regarding the taxation of C. P. R. lands. A test case was submitted to the Canadian courts as to whether C. P. R. lands in Manitoba and the Northwest could be taxed within



Warranted
to give satisfaction.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

A safe, speedy and
positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale

by the Pomeroy Clydesdale Association, the seven-year-old imported Clydesdale Stallion 'Pride of Glasgow' (4341), by Prince Sturdy, by Gedric, by Prince of Wales (673); dam Elisabeth Macgregor, by Macgregor, by Darnley. Dark bay, plenty of size, a sure foal getter. Won 1st at Carman in strong competition, also 1st for horse and get. One of his colts recently sold for \$1500. Come and see him and his get before purchasing elsewhere. Reason for selling large number of his fillies en route. Price reasonable.

ANDREW GRAHAM, Manager,
Pomeroy P.O.
Carman and Roland Stations.

Thoroughbred Horses and B.B. Red Game Fowls bred and imported. Price reasonable. Correspondence solicited. "KELSTON" at Stud.

R. M. DALE Qu'Appelle, Sask.

CLYDESDALES

Catalog on application

W. H. BRYCE

Doune Lodge Stock Farm
Arcola, Sask.

Registered Percheron Stallion For Sale

Five years old. Dark grey. Solid, compact build, with heavy bone, best of feet, good action and style. Has been used moderately and proven sure. His get are equal to the \$4000 horses. Well broken to work. Freight will be paid to any station west of Winnipeg. Price moderate.

H. F. PAGE, Matsqui, British Columbia

SHOE BOILS

Are Hard to Cure,
yet

ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6-C Free. **ABSORBINE**, J.E. for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Boils, Bruises, Old Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocele, Allays Pain.

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
LYMAN SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.
Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., and Palford Leonard Drug Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug & Chem. Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

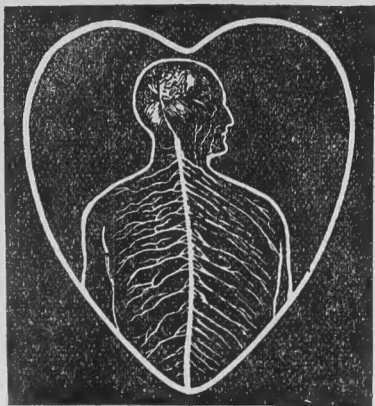
Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a **KEYSTONE DEHORNER** all over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.



H. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.

MILBURN'S

Heart and Nerve Pills.



Are a specific for all diseases and disorders arising from a run-down condition of the heart or nerve system, such as Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous Prostration, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Brain Fag, etc. They are especially beneficial to women troubled with irregular menstruation.

Price 50 cents per box, or 3 for \$1.25.

All dealers, or
THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED.
Toronto, Ont.

If you want feeders that will graze you must have with the best. for sale.

HEREFORD

Shetlands and White Leghorns
JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie

The twenty-year period specified in the charter. The Manitoba Court held in favor of the C. P. R., with the exception of taxation of school lands in the Northwest. The Supreme Court also decided in favor of the C. P. R. The Dominion made an application to appeal to the judicial Committee of the Privy Council and this application has been refused.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN RED POLLED ASSOCIATION.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Red Polled Association was held in Brandon on Thursday, February 21st, 1907. The President, Mr. H. V. Clendenning, occupied the chair. There was a fair attendance. The Secretary, Mr. G. H. Greig, submitted his report; as follows:

At the request of some of the breeders of Red Polled cattle I undertook, about a year ago, to organize an Association to breed under the National Record System. The Constitution was drafted largely on the basis of the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, and rules for registration adopted, very similar to those of the American Red Polled Society.

The charter members were:—H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man.; R. E. Barclay, Westholm, B. C.; W. J. McCombe, Beresford, Man.; W. J. Garbee, East Clover Bar, Alberta; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C.; J. T. Dant-ritch, Shoal Lake, Man.

The approval of the Minister of Agriculture being secured, the incorporation was completed, with the head office located at Winnipeg, the record office at Ottawa, and the Registrar, Mr. J. W. Nimmo.

The report of the Registrar for the year ending December 31st, 1906, is as follows:

	Regis- tra's	Dup. Certs.	Ances- tors.
Manitoba	4	19	234
Alberta			4
British Columbia	3		108
	7	19	346

No Transfers.

In order to assist this, as well as other new Associations, the Dominion Department of Agriculture has given substantial aid through the National Record Board.

The membership totaled 7, a larger percentage of the breeders interested in the breed, I venture to say, than shown by the membership of any other record society in Canada.

On the motion of Mr. McCombe the report and financial statement, which showed a balance on hand of \$12.20, was adopted as read. Rule 19 pertaining to registration fees was amended by providing for the registration of ancestors to complete pedigrees free of charge.

Election of officers:—President, H. V. Clendenning, Harding, Man.; vice-president, C. T. Gibbons, Cowichan, B. C.; directors, W. J. McCombe, Harding, Man.; W. J. Garbee, East Clover Bar, Alberta; J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack, B. C.; Geo. Swales, Holmfild, Man.; auditor, Dr. A. G. Hopkins, Winnipeg.

THE NEEPAWA SEED AND STALLION SHOW.

Doubtless owing to the weather, the attendance at this annual function had fallen off to the dimensions of a fair sized institute meeting. In Clydesdales, Royal Crown, Eden Syndicate, was first; and Silver Prince, McKenzie Bros., second. The prize for standard breeds also went to McKenzie Bros. Messrs. Bracken, Standish and Grisdale were the lecturers and judges. In seed judging, Stewart Lindsay was first; and George Harper, second. The prizes for grain went Red Fyfe: W. A. Rowe, first, with a sample scoring 95½ and weighing 63½ lbs. to the bushel; Jesse Curtis, second, score 94½, weight 63 lbs.; third, W. G. Pollock, score 93, weight 62½ lbs. In barley, F. L. Peskett was first, weight 52 lbs. per bushel; second, J. R. Suddaby, score 94½, weight 50½ lbs. The prizes for oats and for timothy seed were won by Wm. Connell, the grass seed being a remarkably fine sample.

THE ALBERTA-CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL: \$500,000.00
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT

HEAD OFFICE: EDMONTON, ALTA

HEDLEY C. TAYLOR, President JOSEPH H. GARIEPY, Vice-President
EDGAR A. BROWN, Secretary

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

HIDES WE WANT FURS

E. T. CARTER & Co
Toronto
Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm

BREEDERS OF

High-Class Scotch Shorthorns

Choice Shropshire sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd Catalogue on application. Address: JAMES SMITH, Supt., ROCKLAND, ONT
W C EDWARDS & Co. Limited, Props. om

Brampton Jersey Herd

We have now for immediate sale ten bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address, B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont
Phone 68. om



Saskatchewan Valley Stock Farm.

Largest Herd of Pure Bred SHORTHORNS in northern Saskatchewan. Winners of Imperial Bank Cup. Best herd any breed 1904, 1905 and 1906. Stock for Sale. Farm adjoins city.
R. S. COOK, Prince Albert, Proprietor.

Sittyton Shorthorns

The Sittyton Herd of Shorthorns won first at Regina and Calgary at the 1906 Exhibitions. Selections always for sale. Will sell the great herd header, Sittyton Hero 7th, also the second prize Bull at the Spring Show in Winnipeg, 1906.

GEO. KINNON, COTTONWOOD, Sask.

Special Offering of

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

2 just past 2 years old. 15 just over 1 year old 7 just under 1 year old. The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue

John Clancy Manager. H. CARGILL & SON Cargill, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Ranchers and farmers need the reds, whites and roans, if you wish to breed the best and most profitable cattle. Can supply you with tip-top stuff. Am offering two-year-old Bull—a herd header—and 14 yearling Bulls; also Cows and Heifers.

JOHN RAMSAY, - Priddis, Alta.

The Regina Veterinary Stock Food

A scientific Stock Food prepared by leading Veterinarians. Prevents Contagious Abortion, Swamp Fever, Equine Typhoid, Pink Eye, Strangles Indigestion, Hidebound and all blood and skin diseases of Live Stock. Endorsed by prominent stock men. Manufactured by THE REGINA VETERINARY STOCK FOOD COMPANY, Box 547 Regina, Sask.

B. P. RICHARDSON

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC

Solicitor for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for Alberta and Saskatchewan.

GRENFELL, SASK.

LANDS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

The Champion Herd at Winnipeg and Brandon for three years. This year won nine first prizes out of ten competed for. At Winnipeg, three champion- ships and one grand championship. A few good young females for sale.
Address: J. A. CHAPMAN, ISLAND PARK FARM, BERESFORD MAN.

At MAPLE SHADE

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.

Sold Out, But Still In The Business

We have no more Yorkshires or Berkshires for sale until the Spring litters come in. Send in your order now and avoid disappointment. We expect a grand lot of young stuff from imported and Prizewinning sires. Several excellent Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers for sale. Some of these are extra quality.

WALTER JAMES & SONS Rosser, Man.

HIGHEST PRICES and PROMPT REMITTANCE

GUARANTEED, if you ship us all your HIDES, FURS, BELTS, WOOL, etc. We pay same day as goods are received. Try us! We must treat you right if we want to keep you as a shipper. Write for price list and tags.

BERMAN BROS., 319 1st St. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

CLENDENING BROS.

Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE

The Beef and Dairy Breed

2 Splendid Young Bulls for Sale, sired by Ray and Searchlight; also a few females.

YORKSHIRE HOGS

Herd Headed by Woodmere Premium.

Seed Grain, White Fife, Banner Oats, Mensury Barley.

We can save you the seed man's profit.

Shorthorn Bulls, Heifers and Heifer Calves for Sale.

The get of Sir Colin Campbell (imp)---s8878--and General---s399---. Cows all ages, in calf or calf at foot. Seventy head to choose from.

Two Clydesdale Stallions two and three years old. Also mares and fillies. Leicester Sheep, both sexes. Stock always on hand. n
Geo. Rankin & Sons, - Hamiota, Man

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the imported Cruickshank Bull, Allister, winner of championship at Prince Albert and Saskatoon. Herd also won twelve first and eleven second prizes, 1906. 3 Bulls that have won 1st and 2nd prizes Prince Albert and Saskatoon, for sale. Also Barred Plymouth Rocks Farm one mile from station.

R. W. CASWELL, SASKATOON, SASK.

Importer and Breeder of Scotch Shorthorns.

Forest Home Farm

Two Clydesdale Stallions, rising two years, by Imp. Pride of Glasnick, and out of first-class mares; capital colts. Seven young Shorthorn Bulls and Bull Calves by Missle Prince, out of dams richly bred; plenty of substance and quality stand right out of them.

Jows and Heifers, Yorkshire Boars and Sows, all ages. Choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. All at reasonable prices.

ANDREW GRAHAM,

POMEROY P.O.

Garman, C. P. R. & O. N. R. Roland C. N. R.

Terra Nova Stock Farm

HERD OF

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented.

Some fine young bulls for sale from both imported and home bred cows. Prices reasonable.
S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

THE NORTHERN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Capital Authorized	-	\$2,000,000
Capital Subscribed	-	\$1,250,000
Capital Paid Up	-	\$1,150,000
Reserved Fund	-	\$50,000



Whether it is a fresh bruise, or strain of back, shoulder, whifle, fetlock, pastern, or coffin joint—or an old swelling,

Fellows' Leeming's Essence

For Lameness in Horses

takes out all the soreness and stiffness—strengthens the muscles and tendons—and cures every trace of lameness.

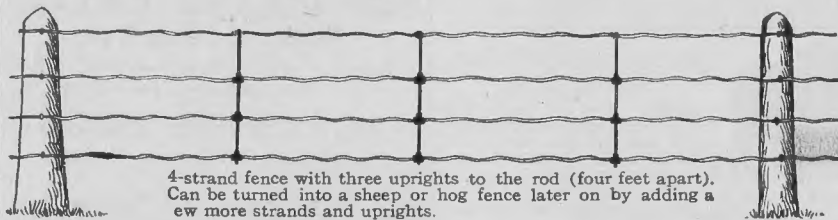
10

50c. a bottle. At dealers, or from

National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited

Montreal.

"Anchor" Field Erected and "Majestic" Woven Wire Fences



4-strand fence with three uprights to the rod (four feet apart). Can be turned into a sheep or hog fence later on by adding a few more strands and uprights.

Our "Majestic" is a specially designed Hog and General Purpose Fence.

When writing for prices state for what kind of stock required.

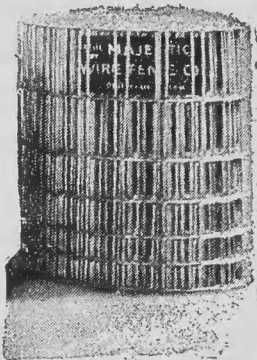
Manufacturers of Farm and Lawn Fencing Gates, Coiled Spring Wire, Staples, Wrought Iron Fences, Gates, etc.

We do not sell everything from the proverbial Needle to the Anchor, but fences to turn everything from a Buffalo to a little Pig.

MANITOBA ANCHOR FENCE CO.
LTD.

90 PRINCESS ST.

WINNIPEG



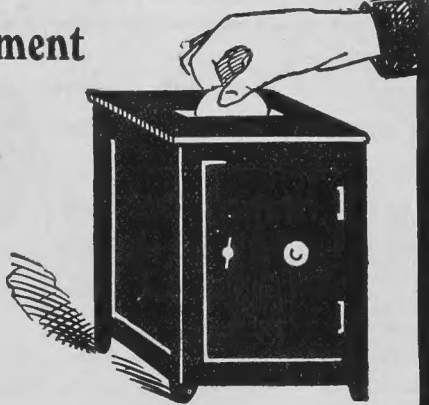
No Safer Investment

than

PAY ROLL

(Bright Plug)

Chewing Tobacco



GET THE RIGHT GARDEN TOOLS

It pays to get Planet Jr farm and garden tools. No other kind does the work so well or lasts nearly so long.

Planet Jr tools increase a man's capacity three to six times.

No 25 Planet Jr Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double-Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Simple and easy-running. In one operation, it opens the furrow, sows the seed accurately in drills or in hills 4 to 24 inches apart, covers, rolls, and marks out the next row.

No 8 Planet Jr Horse Hoe and Cultivator will do more things in more ways than any other horse hoe made. Works the ground thoroughly, any depth desired, with perfect safety to plants.

Strong, simple, perfectly adjustable. Flows to or from row. A splendid biller.

Write today for 1907 Catalogue of these implements, also Wheel Hoes, One- and Two-horse Riding-Cultivators, Harrows, Orchard- and Beet-Cultivators—45 kinds in all.

S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1108F, Philadelphia, Pa.

PLANET JR.

MORE IMPORTED CLYDES.

They breed and buy the best of Clydesdales at Craigie Mains (A. and G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.) and that is the reason why they have had to import a consignment just now before seeding. It was expected that with their home bred stock and the large choice bunch that was brought out last fall that the demands of their customers would be supplied for the season but such is the reputation of Craigie Mains, so superior were horses offered and so reasonable the prices, that notwithstanding the difficulty of doing business, owing to the severity of the winter, the stock at Craigie Mains was so reduced by the beginning of February that it was found necessary to bring out some more from Scotland. The quality of the stock imported by the Messrs Mutch has always been conceded of the highest order and their patrons will be glad to learn that the lot now on the way are considered by them the best all-round bunch they have ever handled. No doubt they will make the show next week at Regina more interesting.

Some of the recent sales at Craigie Mains are to James Hanston, Cardston, Alta. Six stallions and the mare Maggie MacQueen by old MacQueen. Among the stallions were Dandy Boy (imp) by Baron Romeo, selected for a stock horse an imported yearling and a Canadian-bred yearling, both good, typical colts, and three stud colts bred at Craigie Mains and sired by the great stock horse Baron's Gem. John Turner of Calgary, who knows Clydesdales from hoof to nostril and who always picks up a few at Craigie Mains when he is getting ready for a show took seven head of young studs and fillies which will be heard from in Mr. Turner's hands.

Levi Thompson Wolseley, vice-president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, selected the imported two-year-old King's Best by King's Crest, the Portage Syndicate horse, and an imported mare, big, thick, of fine quality and useful.

Two young home bred mares to start a foundation of a Clydesdale stud were taken by Mr. Bert Mickleborough of Regina. He will breed them to Baron's Gem this year.

The imported three-year-old Cosmopolitan (imp), a Baron's Pride, was selected by Mr. Thos. Brooks of Pense to head a tidy little bunch of purebred mares. These are a few of the sales. Others are being made continuously; but intending purchasers can depend upon having their orders filled, even if a special order has to be cabled to Scotland for new supplies. See the announcement of Craigie Mains in the advertising columns.

INNISFAIL SEED FAIR.

A very successful seed fair was held by the Innisfail Agricultural Society on Friday and Saturday, March 1st and 2nd. The exhibits were numerous and of uniformly good quality. The judges, Messrs. A. Mitchell and W. C. McKillican, expressed the opinion that the average excellence of the grain shown was the best of any of the seed fairs in Alberta. The awards were placed as follows:

Wheat, Alberta Red.—First, H. B. Moore; second, E. Carswell; third, W. Wilson.

Wheat, Soft.—First, S. L. Boyd; second, F. W. Keinbaum; third, S. W. Fead.

Spring Wheat.—First, S. L. Boyd; second, W. E. Nolan; third, A. W. Baker.

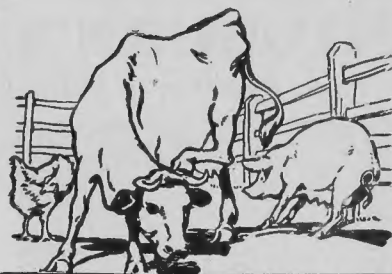
Oats.—First, A. Lougheed; second, A. Davidson; third, H. B. Moore.

Barley.—First, A. Lougheed; second, John Robinson; third, S. W. Fead.

Timothy.—First, S. E. Howard; second, H. B. Moore; third, S. W. Fead.

On Friday afternoon Mr. W. F. Stephens gave an interesting address on "Causes of Defects in Wheat," before a large audience. Messrs. Mitchell and McKillican also spoke. Saturday was seed market day and quite a large quantity of seed grain changed hands on that day.

Kenneth Mackenzie of Winnipeg has been appointed a director of the Canada Life Assurance Co.



Free Them From Lice

Instant Louse Killer is sold on a positive written guarantee to destroy lice on poultry, stock of all kinds and ticks on sheep, formulated by Dr. Hess, (M. D., D. V. S.)

For destroying lice on calves and colts, nothing equals Instant Louse Killer. For sheep ticks it is most effective, doing away with the muss and annoyance of a "dip."

Instant Louse Killer

is the original powder louse killer put up in round cans with perforated top. Be sure of the word "Instant" on the can—there are over 25 imitations.

1 lb. 35 cts.

3 lbs. 85 cts.

If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us.

Manufactured by

DR. HESS & CLARK,
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

STOCK MEN



ADVERTISE

YOUR

FANCY STOCK

BY MEANS OF
FIRST CLASS

DRAWINGS AND

ENGRAVINGS

Send us your Photos
and our

STOCK ARTIST

will bring out the
POINTS

**THE
TORONTO ENGRAVING
COMPANY LIMITED.**
TORONTO --- CANADA.
DESIGNERS, ILLUSTRATORS, ENGRAVERS



Ferry Seeds are not an experiment, but with proper cultivation, they assure success from the start. Users have no doubts at planting nor disappointments at harvest. Get

FERRY'S SEEDS

for biggest, surest, best crops—at all dealers. Famous for over 50 years. 1907 Seed Annual free on request.

D. M. FERRY & CO.,
Windsor, Ont.

Miscellaneous

DOLLY'S LESSON.

Come here, you nigoramus!
I'm 'shamed to have to 'fess
You don't know any letter,
'Cept just your cookie S.

Now, listen, and I'll tell you--
This round hole's name is O,
And when you put a tail in,
It makes a Q, you know.

And if it has a front door
To walk in at it's C,
Then make a seat right here
To sit on, and it's G.

And this tall letter, dolly,
Is I, and stands for me,
And when it puts a hat on,
It makes a cup o' T.

And curly I is J, dear,
And half of B is P,
And E, without his slippers on,
Is only F, you see!

You turn A upside downwards,
And people call it V,
And if its Twins, like this one,
W 'twill be.

Now, dolly, when you learn 'em,
You'll know a great big heap--
Most much as I--O, dolly!
I believe you've gone to sleep!
—*Youth's Companion.*

"She was always cheerful and she was always able to communicate her cheerfulness to others. During the nine years that we spent in poverty and debt, she was always able to reason me out of my despairs and find a bright side to the clouds, and make me see it. In all that time I never knew her to utter a word of regret concerning our altered circumstances, nor did I ever know her children to do the like. For she had taught them and they drew their fortitude from her. The love which she bestowed upon those whom she loved took the form of worship and in that form it was returned—returned by relatives, friends and the servants of her household."

Thus writes Mark Twain in his autobiography. His wife, Mrs. Clemens, who inspired this glowing tribute, never dreamed that her unselfish devotion to her gifted husband would bring her world-wide fame. To-day, her eulogy is being read by millions of readers in every quarter of the globe. She is justly honored.

She was a very beautiful woman, and she was very beautifully dressed. She entered a Randolph Street theatre at last Saturday's matinee with a woman friend and handed her seat checks to an usher. As she swished and frou-froued down the aisle she appeared a personification of all that is exquisite.

The usher, the beauty and the friend arrived at the fourth row from the footlights. The usher turned down the the seats. The beauty spoke:

"Is them seats oun?" she demanded shrilly.

The usher did not wince. He bowed twice as low as before.

"Them seats is yourn," said he.—
Chicago Record-Herald.

A matron was teaching one of the little colored girls on her plantation how to spell. She used a pictorial primer, and over each word was its accompanying picture. Polly glibly spelled "ox" and "box," etc. But the teacher thought she was making rapid progress. So she put her hand over the picture and said, "Polly, what does 'o-x' spell?"

"Ox," answered Polly, nimbly.
"How do you know that it spells 'ox,' Polly?"

"Seed his tail," replied the apt Polly.
—*Memphis Scimitar.*

The time server never serves his times.

He who faces duty always finds divine aid.

The crowns are not for the camp followers.

Let me
show you
where
the profit
in poultry
really
is
and
how you
can get
some of it



Just get my
FREE Book
and read it
through

I Will Equip You To Raise Poultry Without Your Putting Up One Cent

Tell me who you are, and I will make you the squarest incubator-and-brooder proposition you ever heard in your life.

I will ship you a Peerless Incubator, and a Peerless Brooder (or either — but you want both), and give you a ten years' GUARANTEE in writing that they will work right.

My Peerless Incubator, and its running-mate the Peerless Brooder, will give you the right start in the poultry business. Nothing else will.

Nothing else will, because no other incubator nor brooder is heated right, ventilated right and sold right. No other incubator, no other brooder, is GUARANTEED as I guarantee the Peerless.

I take all the guess-work, all the worry, out of poultry-raising with the Peerless outfit. Just do as I say.

I will give you three years' time to pay for the outfit.

I will tell you exactly what to do to make the Peerless earn you solid cash profits.

Wouldn't to-day—now—be a good time to send for that book?

To save time and freight Western orders will be shipped from our Winnipeg warehouse; but all letters ought to be sent to Pembroke

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited

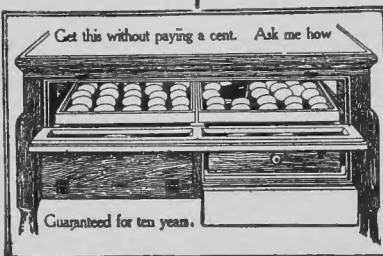
193 Pembroke St., Pembroke, Ont.

I will stand by and help you make a go of poultry-raising.

If you want me to, I'll undertake to get you topnotch prices for all the poultry you want to sell. I won't sell it for you, but I'll find you a direct buyer for it, at any time of year.

I will see you through,—that's it. I'll outfit you at my own risk; I'll guarantee you satisfaction with what you buy from me; I will find you a good market for your product.

You supply just plain gumption,—that, with this outfit and my co-operation with you, will add you to the long list of people who are making more money out of poultry than they can make at anything else—and making it easier.



Now, never mind if this sounds too good to be true. You can't risk anything by hearing the whole story. That I will tell you if you will just send for my FREE book — "When Poultry Pays." It is well worth your reading.

THERE ARE NO "WEAKLINGS" IN FROST WIRE FENCE

From top to bottom it is a distinctly superior fence.

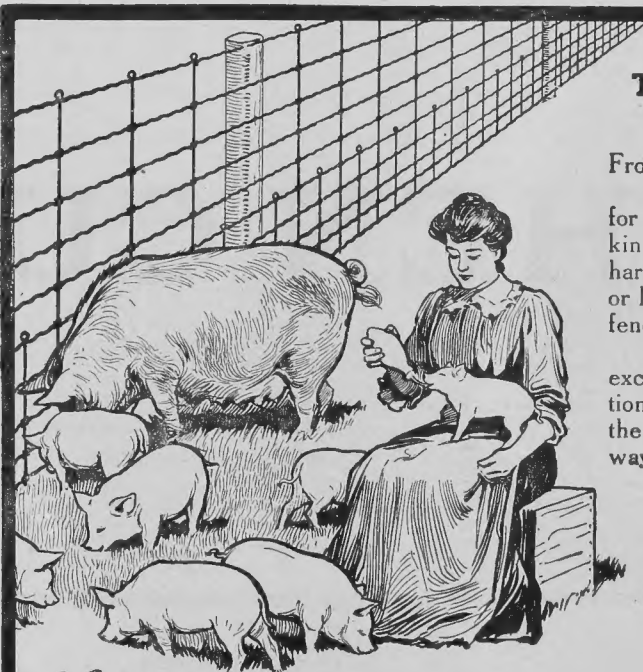
A special grade of No. 9 heavy coiled wire is used for the laterals, which are securely locked to the stiffest kind of No. 7 heavy hard steel wire stays. Built entirely of hard steel material and not weakened by any peculiar kinks or knots, the Frost Fence may be justly termed the "better fence"—the longest-lasting, most economical fence to buy.

The greater strength of the Frost Fence makes it exceptionally well-suited for a hog fence. With the additional short stays at the bottom (as shown in illustration) the little pigs are effectually prevented from squeezing their way out. The weight, strength and rigidity of the Frost makes it a waste of effort for your most ambitious rooster to attempt to get under the fence.

You really cannot afford to overlook the Frost when you buy, so write us to-day for our free Illustrated Catalogue, which gives a complete detailed description.

FROST WIRE FENCE COMPANY, Limited

Winnipeg, Man.
Hamilton, Ont.



"Frost" fence

A Message to Men

WHO ARE WEAK AND AILING

The failure of medicine, of quacks, and even of other so-called electric belts is no argument against Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. No other treatment, no other belt, is in the same class with it. Everything else may fail, but Dr. McLaughlin's Belt will cure. It HAS cured thousands who tried other remedies without success.

Here's an Offer
That no Weak
Man can Afford
to Miss.

Everybody
Admires and
Honors a
Strong Man.

ARE
YOU
ONE?



If You are
Tired of Use-
less Drugging,
Come Now.

Do You Want
to be
"A Man
Among
Men"?

WRITE
TO-DAY.

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny and restless. It is to men who have part or all of those symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

is no longer an experiment. It is hailed by thousands with loud praise because it has cured them. "It cured me. I am well and strong as ever. What more could one ask?" writes a man with a heart full of gratitude.

Do not be in error. This grand appliance is like no other. It is new. It has all the good points that are known in electricity. It gives a powerful current, but does not burn or blister, because my special cushion electrodes make the current a warm, gentle glow, which exhilarates and relieves at once.

Dear Sir,—I am fully satisfied with the result of your Belt. It is fully as good as you claim. It has made a new man of me. I have gained both weight and strength. Every word turned out to be true. I could not believe at first myself that your Belt was as good as it is. My friends tried to make me believe that your Belt was no good, but I was strong-headed and got your Belt. After wearing it for seven weeks I knew that the Belt was good, and in two months' time I was completely cured. Now all my friends believe in the Belt, but none stronger than I do. I have recommended your Belt far and wide."—ALEX. McDONALD, Dunmore, N.S.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in writing to you to say that, after a fair trial of your Belt, it has accomplished wonders in so short a time. The indigestion is gone and I can eat a good, hearty meal now (what I have not done for a long time), and the pain in my back is about gone. In fact, I feel like a new man, and will say that I am well satisfied with my bargain."—JOHN BEATTIE, Mina, Ont.

Dear Sir,—You will excuse me for not writing before, but I was in the lumber woods, and did not return until this month. Yes, sir, my back is all right. It is better and stronger now than it has been for thirty years. It is a permanent cure. My head don't bother me; nerves are strong; I am better all over. You can use my name to certify that your Belt is all you claim for it."—GEORGE STANLEY, Perth, Victoria, Co.

"My case has certainly been a very serious one, and one of long standing. I had latterly and so long been unable to do any work at all. Your Belt has worked wonders in my case, as I am working steady now. It is well known here that it is your Belt that has put me on my feet again, and no doubt will be the cause of other sales for you."—WILLIAM J. PYERS, Nipissing, Ont.

"Your Belt has certainly done me a great deal of good in every way, and I shall always recommend your Belt to any one I know that is in need of it."—ROBERT DICK, Kimberley, Que.

"I write to let you know that my health is very good. My back is about cured. The benefit I received from the Belt is well worth the price I paid for it. The advice alone is worth the money twice over. My friends tell me that I am looking fine. I tell them I don't know whether I am looking fine or not, but I can tell them I am feeling more than fine. I shall speak well of what you have done for me with your Belt and advice. Wishing you every success, I remain, yours very truly, W. H. BELDING, Chance Harbor, N.B."

I know no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Can anything be fairer than that?

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the Belt on trial, and one who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED

Every weak man wants to feel young again! To realize the joyful sparkle of nerve life as it infuses the body with its glowing vitality; to feel the magnetic enthusiasm of youthful energy; to be happy, light-hearted and full of joyous impulses; to be free from spells of despondency, from brain wandering, from the dull, stupid feeling; to have confidence, self-esteem and the admiration of men and women! Such is the wish of the broken-down man, and it may be gratified.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, FREE.

FREE BOOK. If you cannot call, then fill out this Coupon, mail it to me, and I will mail you free, sealed and in plain envelope, by Book, which contains many things you should know, besides describing and giving the price of the appliance and numerous testimonials. Business transacted by mail or at offices only.—No agents.

Now, if you suffer, do not lay this aside and say you will try it later. Act to-day—NOW.

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Wednesday and Saturday until 9 p.m.

Mrs. Langtry said of the unpleasant and impertinent questions that under the new customs rules had been put to her on her landing in America: "They reminded me of that lawyer's bill which is sometimes quoted to show what a lawyer, at his worst, can be. I don't remember all the bill's items, but two of them were:

"To waking up in the night and thinking about your case, \$7.50.

"To dining with you after the case was lost, \$5."

The Piano-mover—"Think I can get it through this door?" Mrs. Reed-Piper—"Oh, my, yes! We take in the Sunday paper here regularly."

TO CROW OR NOT TO CROW.

I sometimes think I'd rather crow And be a rooster, than to roost And be a crow. But—I dunno.

A rooster, he can roost also, Which don't seem fair when crows can't crow, Which may help some. Still, I dunno.

Crows should be glad of one thing though Nobody thinks of eating crow, While roosters, they are good enough For anyone, unless they're tough. There's lots of tough old roosters, though, And, anyway, a crow can't crow. So, maybe, roosters stand more show. It looks that way. But I dunno.